DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLI. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1912. NUMBER 34

Published every week.
$1.00, a year in advance

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y.
as second class matter.

MARYLAND.

The Tenth Convention of the Maryland State Association of the Deaf, was called to order at 7:30 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, August 6th, by President Buxton with Secretary Branflick ready to transcribe the record and Treasurer Feast collecting membership fees, with the assistance of Mr. Geo. A. Gallion, the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment. There were about one hundred at the opening session. The President then called upon Rev. Mr. Moylan, who invoked the Divine Blessing upon the convention. After that, he addressed immediately as follows :

PRESIDENT A. C. BUXTON'S ADDRESS.

We are to-day gathered here from various parts of this State for the tenth time in twenty years, or since the inception of the founding of this Association. Such an occasion like this shows that we are seeking wisdom, which is always a forerunner of our moral and mental improvement. We should always strive to be linked together. A motto of the Irish Earl Mount Cashel says "*vis unita fortior*"—In union there is streneth. Constancy of purpose under the guidance of wisdom is always the secret of success in every achievement, for it is wisdom, awful wisdom, which inspects, discerns, compares, weighs, separates, infers, seizes the right and holds it to the last. It is well to ever bear in mind that one thing is forever good and that one thing always aims to win *success*. Our organization has had its trials and vicissitudes, has at different periods suffered from the apathy and lack of encouragement from many intelligent deaf people occupying seats whose lack of membership badge shows that their interest in the general welfare of their fellow deaf people is not adequate to contribute the small amount necessary to make them enthusiastically active members. The privilege of being a member is lost, just like a neglectful voter, who is considered an undesirable citizen. It is a lamentable lack of pride that would do much to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number.

In looking over the records of these years, I find that the greatest interest has been taken in our association by almost the same set of men that were prominent in its affairs at the beginning. Some of them are here to-day with you, sweating for the success with the same manifest interest exhibited over twenty years ago. These records also show that they always try to reach out after brighter and better things. Let us say that every one of us are never satisfied with what we have, and most fervently feel that we should be more progressive than ever before. Some of you come over to enjoy the pleasant side of the gathering, but it should be borne in mind that these gatherings are more than mere social affairs or opportunities for the renewal of school ties, for questions of special importance should come up for studying and discussion, and when we return to our homes with new impressions and minds broadened especially to furnish the lever that uplifts the deaf. I can safely say that the attendances have always been uniformly good, but the membership list should have been larger, considering the good the association has done and is doing for the advancement of the deaf as a class. However, it should be candidly admitted that harmony is much overlooked as a factor and at present there is now a visibly painful lack of it among ourselves in some ways. And yet it is the only way to progress, for we cannot forge ahead without it as a saving quality.

History has clearly demonstrated that whenever misery prevailed and wherever it was, was always solely due to lack of harmony. Peruse the rise and fall of the Roman Empire and reflect. Look at the cruelties of Spain in Cuba and see the results of it on the contrary, look at the blue firmament. How magnificiently harmonious the planetary system is, God is wise in putting all of them in perfect order as one of his many examples for us to ponder and imitate. Hit your nail on the head, remembering that there are but 68,000 deaf-mutes in the United States according to the latest census out of a population of more than 90,000,000, many years experience has taught me that wherever a good deaf-mute is located, my business is good, but wherever I run across worthless deaf persons my business suffers to a certain extent. We are targets. A deaf-mute may not know every one in a small town, but every body knows him. If any of us happen to know that a certain deaf person is undesirable, we can just shun in a quiet way without saying anything. But the policy of pulling away from him is a grossly mistaken one. Better undertake to reform him and make him a desirable citizen. Look at the marvelous co-operation of the Jews in business (they are but 14,000,000 people in the world, yet they are so much ahead of others in a business way). Now, why cannot the deaf follow their good example as set by them in a moral way.

Whoever is disposed to deny the good that has been done by the associations of the deaf, should be looked upon as a very ignorant or predjudiced person. Mark my words : Let me prove a few facts. What the Empire State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for instance, had done? Each of them worked faithfully to get a home for the aged and infirm until accomplished. Also others have been able to influence legislation concerning the true status and condition of the deaf at home or at school. Now every one of you have reason enough to feel proud of yourselves because we contributed much, over $1,200, towards the Barry Memorial, and we did fairly well towards the Moving Picture Fund of the National Association of the Deaf, in proportion to other States. We did subscribe about $800 towards the Gallaudet Memorial Fund under the leadership of Prof. S. W. Veditz, the founder of this noble body, which was deemed to be the best out of $14,000 contributed in the United States. These alone are sufficient to fill us with pride. Now let every person attending this Convention be urged to come out and express his or her views on the platform, no one is barred from participation in our proceedings. Each member is entitled to all the priveleges the association furnishes and his rights will be fully recognized as long as order is maintained.

If you are well able to think for yourself, be faithful in your convictions for you are carved and directed by the different actions of the members, if the action is true and thoughtful to the true principles of right. Yonr own conviction and your views will be treated with respect, for every one of us have some mistakes, which can be fixed up through listening to two or more heads than one. You are fully invited to discuss freely the important points mentioned in this address. I will feel disappointed and cheap if my address is merely delivered and recorded without discussion.

During these twenty years several changes have been witnessed in the personnel each succeeding constituted body of officers has undertaken something noble and carried their work along with alacrity. Through their exertions our welfare has been protected with zealous care, for the voice of this association has ever been intrepid in suppressing what was deemed detracting and active in encouraging all that promises to give us any benefit.

This body represents an implied constituency of five hundred deaf-mute residents of the State. To it their well-being is consecrated ; to their interests its best endeavors are always directed. For them the association is always circumspect in legislative halls, on the platform, and in the public press for the sake of truth and justice, and in spite of the fact that we are so fortunate as to live in this State where perversion towards us is almost unknown, it will continue to do so as long as it exists.

Experience has strongly demonstrated that any piece of humbugging or any unestablished theory should be trampled upon before it gains any hold upon the public mind, especially when set forth with unconditional boldness—and all of you who know my personal sentiments know I refer to pure oralism.

Since the year 1892, when we first became an organized body, the methods of teaching have been greatly improved and the standard of education has risen so high that the graduates of our school are on a par, in respect to elementary knowledge, with graduates of other public schools. This statement, at first thought, may cause vexation among some of you who will wonder why.

I make such a statement, when you can see nothing remarkable about it, but when fully considered, the fact is that the deaf-mute pupil of six to ten years, very often knows less than a child of two years with the blessed faculty of hearing and that in addition that the most important avenue of gaining of knowledge through the ear is *closed*. Therefore it will be clearly seen that a feeling of *wonder* is bound to be given to any deaf-mute, who has acquired a liberal of education—a triumph of skillful ingenunity over the ru.ts and obatacles which Nature has imposed, and yet there are a good many of us who can boast of a proficency in depth of higher knowledge.

It is a very lamentable fact that a continual attack upon the sign language is in view now by disciples of oralism, who are extermists. The shallow-minded persons are laboring under the delusion that if all signs are tabooed the deaf will take a great stride forward in this era. Their theory if one that must be crushed to the earth. Now watch us that are talking at this minute by means of signs ; cannot the person at the end of the hall see and appreciate all that is being said? Suppose all of you who are utterly deaf were depending upon the movements of the speaker's lips—you would have to be placed very near and directly in front of him, and he would be compelled to assume the attitude of an automatum in order to make himself understood. Which manner of communication is the best means of acquiring the truest sense of happiness for us? Dr. Bell, of telephone fame is one of the extreme oralists, but mark my prediction he will yet hear the sad tolling of another bell when the influence of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet quietly surely explodes the pet theories of misguided persons in due time.

A few years ago, the *Exponent*, edited by Prof. S. W. Veditz called attention to the fact that quite a number of the orally taught who were restricted, by the officiousness is foolishness of their parents and friends, to intercourse with the hearing had become insane. The above explains why "isolation," "dullness." The isolation and dullness of the agricultual laborer who spends his life in the most primitive fashion is as naught compared with that of a deaf person who cannot express himself so as to be understood readily by speech. Even in a great city he is one surrounded by a wall and is isolated as completely from his fellows. The sign language is the door that opens the world to him and his fellow mutes. Compared to it artifically acquired speech is a mere pinhole. Then why deny any deaf person the sign language? Why condemn any deaf person to that "dullness which breeds insanity. This being true, can any one give a good reason why any deaf person on the face of the globe be forcibly (he cannot otherwise) denied and the use of signs? The *California News* published the following article which was later found within the editorial columns of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL and indeed worthy of careful perusal.

"Attention is often called to the fact that some sign-makers accompany their gestures with a distortion of the features painful to behold. This cannot be gainsaid; but did the reader ever think there is another side to the shield? Hearing people also make grimaces, and they are more noticeable to the deaf than to the hearing, first as the grimaces of the deaf are more noticeable to the hearing than to the deaf, and for the same reason, a hearing man, unfamiliar with signs, and concentrates his attention on the face; the deaf man, unless an expert lip-reader, sees no meaning in the voiciferations of the hearing man and fixes his optics on the facial panorama before him. Our attention was first called to the fact by an observant young lady, totally deaf, who after commenting on the alarming facial, contortious of a certain sign-maker, added " Hearing persons also make faces, awful faces, which those who hear what they say, do not seem to notice, but we who are deaf cannot help noticing them."

So it seems honors are easy as far as grimances are concerned.

Although invaded in every possible way by the extreme oralists, no fear need be felt that sign-languge will not survive in vigor, for it is as rooted in human nature as the passions and emotions and aspirations of which is the swift, easy, capacious and accomodating vehicle, without signs, a deaf-mute's life is narrow. It is a well established fact that we have an iceberg of facts to prove against the Titanic of theories, stating that a graduate of a school where signs are allowed to a reasonable extent as a rule knows more of language, sciences, mathematics and the like, and enjoys life better than one of a school, from which signs are unreasonably excluded. The oral side is largely theortical, but the combined side is entirely practical. The benefit of oralism is very limited ; that of the combined system is universal. To be more explicit, the reading below of an extract from an address of the late Dr. I. L. Peet will be worthy of closest attention. His views on the Combihed System of instruction is as clear as clearness itself:

"Combined is the condition in which we find everything in nature. The elements are so seldom found in an uncombined state, that rarely can one of them be released except by effecting a new combination. Air, water, earth, soil, ores, rocks, present familiar instanses of this chemical fact. Animal or vegetable life, rising a step or many steps higher, introducing the principle of the transmutation of inorganic into organic matter, exhibit yet more remarkable phenomina belonging to the domain of chemical affinity, while the great laws of heat, of pressure, of attraction, of repulsion, and of electrical action illustrate the influence, which every particle of matter exercises upon every other particle, from the minute atoms which so far escape human observation, even though aided by the magnifiying powers of the microscope, so as to be recognizable only by the imagination, to those stellar worlds which, revolving about some central sun, forms systems and systems, which, in their turn, and observing due relations to each other, revolve in the immensity of space around some common center, which may be throne of God.

"It is in accordance with the general law thus manifested, of unity in complexity, that analysis, the resolution of a whole into its parts, and of greater parts into smaller parts, becomes so important to him who, by right of discovery or of full comprehension, would lead the minds of children and youth from those simple elements he has brought within their grasp, step by step, through that synthetic reconstructive, inductive process, which enables them to reach the heights to which he would lead them, and from every level gained, bring them back, by a process of deduction, to the elements from which they started, enlarging the area at each descent by increasing the number of details, and elevating it at each ascent. It may be compared to that method of drawing which, beginning with simple lives, unites them in a general outline, and them, proceeding to give the effects of light and shade, ends in giving a projection so perfect as to produce upon the retina of the eye the same impression, as that produced by the object counterfeited ; or to that methed of printing which, at each impression, introduces a new color, until, as a result, we have a picture glowing with blended and harmonious tints, or to those methods of manufacture which require repeated application of different tools, one after the other, to produce, in the highest degree, the effect sought. It is such a process that forms my ideal of what is called the combined system of educating the congenitally deaf ; not a system which practices, in the same institution, methods differing so fundamentally that they ought, from the nature of things, to be separated from each other and used in separated schools, but a system which brings for the benefit of each pupil, so far as is applicable to his case, every known method which has been found useful in giving him a knowledge of written and spoken language, and of those facts, ideas, processes, and principles which constitute what is called a common school education.

What has been called the American system of deaf-mute instruction was based upon the methods of the Abbe Sicard, the disciple and successor of De l'Epee, which were introduced into this county by the illustrious Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL.D., aided by that remarkable living deaf-mute exponent of Sicard's system Lament Clerc.

"To Sicard are we indebted for the idea of grammatical analysis by means of symbols, which, starting from him, enlarged by Vaisse and Barnard at New York, has reached a fuller, more complete and more practical stage under the labors of subsequent American instructors. To him, also is due the first successful attempt to classify signs and to describe them upon paper. His dictionary of signs gave a correct analysis of abstract terms, but made the system which he advocated difficult to carry out. He believed largely in the value of making signs in the order of words, and was in a high degree, formal and didactic in his methods. But he was a man of genius and for a time, the highest authority on deaf-mute education."

And right here it is an imperative duty for us to declare that sign-language is not calculated to do injury to our intelligence.

Although many false impressions are now widely scattered about it. Let no credence be given to these absurd rumors. It is the surest agency though we are to-day enabled to interchange thought and opinion. It is a living language to us.

Let me strongly suggest that we should pass resolutions attacking those who are trying to entertain to cheapen the use of it as a part of education before we are adjourned for home as the sign language is endorsed and ulitized by nearly every eminent instructor in this country. It is not only an accomplishment but it is also rightly used as a means to an end and the best evidences of its virtue or energy are the achievements of the deaf-mutes who have profited by it. We are more highly educated than those of any other country where the pure oral system is mostly in vogue, and they fail to show any production equal to our standard. It is superfluous to say that the State of Maryland has been very fortunate in having a friend of the sign language in Dr. C. W. Ely at Frederick, Md. His wisdom has been always shown ever since he took charge of the school. His appointment was made in the year 1870. The choice is a singularly happy one. He needs no enlogy or commendation from us, for since he entered his office fully equipped his work has been one constant eulogy and one continuous commendation. Dr. Ely has made for himself a record and achieved a reputation of which any man might be proud.

What we want is a combination of the oral system, manual and the sign language, which is rightly prevalent at the school now. To be able to read the lips of one's hearing friends is a good thing although it lacks spontaneity. The sign language is however, the source by which the deaf can converse with the deaf in the happiest manner. The signs express all that is beautiful, graceful, harsh, ludicious or solemn and hold our attention and interest in the same manner as the speaker's voice falls upon the ears of these who can hear.

In my opinion, a very good suggestion should be made is to humilitate the friends of oralism by chosing a set of the best sign-makers for the purpose of visiting all important towns in our State and engaging the best public places, such as Y. M. C. A, —to show how practical sign-making will scatter more valuabale knowledge than occasional conventions or annual reports of the school, for these latter cannot reach all. The result will be, doubtlesa, that pure oralism will take a violent downward course. The combined system has expressed itself with sufficient plainness at our dear *alma mater* to demonstrate that it is worthy of recoguizance and I wish it understood that with this system I have no fault to find with oralism and the sign language remind me strikingly of the automobile and the trusty old horse. The former by its great speed and general air of prosperity for the time being puts to shame the old fashioned gait of the latter, but when the elegant tourning car breaks down, the trusty old speed is called to the rescue. The automobile is all right bounding away along the boulevard, but when some of your old farmers want to run a furrow between your corn, the horse is a 100 times more valuable to you than an automobile —and so before we proceed to the next subject, we will all have to admit, do not you think that oralism and automobiles are all right in their way, but for plain, every day matter of fact, life give us the "old hoss" and the sign language.

Our State has been liberal in making provisions for deaf-mute education. Its beneficience has proved a far sighted economy for the children thus educated (as a rule) have proven themselves in after life industrious, intelligent and eapable to self-supporting, and thanks to the judicious exercise of brain and hand, have added to the riches and resources of the Commonwealth.

Although so much handicapped by deafness in business circles they have shown that they can and do fulfill all the duties and responsibilities which are required of good citizenship, and make the same returns to the State, in education and protection as any other class of its citizens—one of the most *paramount* aims of the school at Frederick is to instruct its pupils in such a manner that when they leave school, they will be prepared to earn a livelihood.

We are proud to know that this body has accomplished two important movements, one is the compulsory education law that was passed several years ago, which will prevent that saddest of sights, an uneducated deaf-mute, for the depth of the calamity that is upon him without the special education his situation requires. To lose hearing in middle life is a serious loss, for it greatly disables, but it does not cut off from all mental resources, or from all converse or communication with society. The world of literature and observation still remains open and speech and thought and intelligence are not destroyed. But it is not so with those deaf from childhood. They come to our schools mostly as mere blanks enveloped in such ignorance, darkness and disability that they have scarcely any part or inheritance in the birthright of other people. The distinguished Abbe de 'l Fpee from large familiarity with facts, did not hesitate with all antiquity to place the uneducated deaf on a level with idiots or beasts that perish. Deaf to all sound, speechless and cut off from all converse with their fellowmen they are strangers and foreigneers in their own homes. Their mental and more nature is imprisoned, locked and stifled. Dr. I. L. Peet was one of the most intelligent, observant and long-standing instructors of the deaf, has said "*no human* condition can be imagined more deplorable than that of the uneducated deaf-mute. A blind person may call forth tears of pity but when we think of the beauties in nature from which he is ever debarred, cut though no cheering ray may pierce his sightless eye-balls, light still bursts upon his soul." The other was the erection of the bronze bust and pedestal to the memory or the late William R. Barry, President of the Maryland School for the Deaf, in 1904, which was done by the work of almost one hundred canvassers in all parts of this State. The results have done more to turn the tide of public opinion in our favor. Yet while all this has been accomplished, it is not enough. We must be like a flowing river to keep our class fresh in the public eye. If we are on the pathway to stagnancy, we will be bound to go backwards. Let us keep on and make things better and better as time advances.

It is advisable that we should looks after the member's interests to the extent of finding places of employment to maintain eagerness in the promotion of their welfare whenever we find any of them in a state of distress. Let the public see that this Association is in the field for usefulness, and that we are energtic, active and well equipped. This Association should make and publish reports, receive and discuss suggestions, keep all its objects bright with great earnestness and enjoy the reunion feature of the convention with its peculiar charm for the deaf-mute. Relative to the proposed federation of the deaf, I don't deem it necessary for us to discuss it at all until it is time to give it due consideration at present, we cannot be afflicted with it, for we have not been incorporated as yet. However, it seems feasible to me that all the properly incorporated State Associations could be a part of the National Association of the Deaf (provided that each has its own governing powers) by giving a certain sum of money derived from the membership lists of the various associations which could be turned into a good-sized endowment fund. An arrangement of this kind would certainly do us much good. Another old suggestion is that this Association should also be the head of a proposed movement (which receives words of approval on all sides), but this question requires a long, careful thought of solving the problem how to proceed with constant efforts. When it is taken up as a beginning, it cannot be expected to grow by spasmodic effort—the collection of a few dollars and then a lull that may extend over years and years, but by a direct and persistent work—namely—a home for the deaf, upon the Y. M. C. A. lines. As this State is relatively small, it would not do to say "for the Aged and Infirm Deaf," but we may see to it that it may include some accommodations in a wing thereof for the latter if any of them can be found we should thus have a home for all purposes for the exclusive use of the deaf-mute of the State of Maryland. I referred to this movement several years ago, but its interest must be revived and its object fully accomplished, and when we really have such a treasure in our midst, it would be like reaching a lesser Paradise for us all. I hope this project will be a a cause for active discussion during one of our meetings. The Association must always be under that motto "I will be prompt." Promptness will behooves us to cultivate the habit and will attain the best results. Time ripens all things. Push on. Keep moving. Rome was not built in a day. Strike the iron whilst it is hot.

The shortest answer is doing. The sign brings customers. No man is born wise. So nothing can be accomplished without effort.

Should the Executive Committee be authorized to have the powers to appoint one or two reliable persons to act as specially authorized collectors to canvass thoroughly in the interest of the proposed home, it would produce best results provided that they are perfectly capable of doing it. For services and necessary expenses he or if two, they should receive a commission at such rate as may be decided by the Committee.

Bear in mind, the leader of the proposed movement must work according to system as he will do his work with more ease than the one without a system. He becomes part of the machine and he and it work in a harmoniful co-operation. Let the carrying out of the proposed home be a terribly sacred purpose. We all love to see *order*. For instance, look at the bee's honey comb or the spider's geometrical web.

Concentration always come from greater depth of thought and is indicative of intellect. Let us flow, *not breeze*. What the Puritans gave the world was not thought but action.

Let us recommend that we will regularly observe December 10th each year as the birthday of the founder of the education (Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet) for the deaf in this country so as to keep fresh our enthusiasm. His work is too well known to need recital. In many parts of the United States his memory is honored annually. Let us do likewise.

There are two matters of vital importance to the convention, *viz* : the intelligence and efficiency of the officers must be calculated and the judgment in the reading of papers and making addresses.

Hit the nail again in the head. The association is in the eyes of the public and its progress will surely be keenly watched. The craft has always been well officered and manned and is being steered on a course, which, if persisted in, cannot fail to land where it will reflect credit both to the deaf and their welfare.

Efficieney is but one recommendation to office. There should not be, as there too often is, a scramble for place and power, no favoritism or preferment on such grounds —we should go for measure,—not for men. Elect no one but those who are best qualified and most inclined to push desirable means through. The degree of success will hinge upon the earnestness of any made effort. Let our efforts be more usefully extended than in the past—" always *onward*—never backward." Such is the motto of the ones who work hardest and have proven to be the most loyal in attending to its duties and interests in the past and who never expect any reward for their services. The chronic grumblers we have no use for, and if they propose to keep on grumbling, they are honorably requested to retire from the association for the betterment of our aims. We are composed of men and women who come together largely for social purposes, but at the same time we desire to go home wiser and better informed than we came. We desire something from our orators which will stir the faculties, brighten the wits and give us something pleasant and profitable to think about and digest after all is over, rather than elaborate discourses on the radiments of business and old information. We are no longer school children but men and women.

The papers should be questions of interest of the hour and should aim to stand by their rights in a strong defense against imposition. Conventions are intended to make "progress" more progressive than before. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy enterprise and intellect of the people. They broaden and brighten our daily lives. Every convention, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational and as such instructs the brain and hand of man.

Friendly discussion follows, which is the spur to improvement. The inspiration to useful ideas and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity and without discussions, we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of ideas, and the methods of long ago and the twentieth century would be no farther advanced than were those who lived two hundred years ago. But though our ideas be widely different, we must not allow arguments to cause ill-felling or make enemies, that would be defeating the very good interchange of opinion should bring about in broadening our views and widening the horizon of our neighbors.

We have always accomplished something every two years ; it shows that we have simply done our best, but that is not sufficient, let us keep on accomplishing as long as we are in the pathway of activity, isolation will be no longer possible or desirable, use courage, steadfastness, hopefulness and enthusiasm as elements of success which will tell "how to win" in this Convention. In greatest activity, we have greatest freshness.

Let us not forget that if Dr. C. W. Ely should survive until next year, he will have finished fifty years course as a teacher and principal, seven years of which he taught at the Ohio School for the Deaf, and the remainder of the time or since 1870, as Principal of the school at Frederick. It would be properly fitting that a suitable gift be presented to him. A gold service would be especially appropriate as a token of our appreciation of all, he has done for us as a class. If the gold service should prove to be beyond our best financial efforts, there are many other articles that would be equally suitable.

Your close attention is also urgently called, relative to the surplus of the Barry Memorial Fund, which is still held by Dr. C. W. Ely, the Special Treasurer. He is deeply anxious to be relieved of his duties in that capacity, appreciating the fact that he has kindly taken hold of it since the year 1904, when our work was finished. I beg all of you in Convention assembled to honor him by authorizing him to transfer the said surplus to the Board of Trustees of the Maryland School for the Deaf. The Board will thus become custodian of the Bust and will keep it in good repair. Dr. Ely heartly approves of this idea.

Since our last meetiug one of our members, the Vice President has "passed the beyond the veil" and joined the "great silent majority." He rests from his labors and we hope to meet him on that Great morning when Jesus Christ takes his followers into his fold where all will be one, free from the petty jealousies and religious disagreements of this life. It will be a Reunion for all time.

A matter that deserve your earnest attention is the long-delayed Constitution and By-Laws for amendment without which we can't go on swimmingly. Before concluding, permit me to thank you most profoundly one and all for the honor as the head of this organization you have extend to me three times, yet it is much to my regret that I accomplished very little during this term, but you are to blame for my enforced acceptance of it against my vigorous protest for I felt at that time that I could scarely bestow my time upon this noble body and my prediction came true—not because of lack of interest in it, but because my own private business relations required my undivided attention. In my retirement, I can humbly say that I shall promise, as a worker in the ranks where I will find myself at the conclusion of my labors here that my advice if sought, will always be gladly given. I hope my successor will be a hard worker, and may God bless this convention with such.

Secretary Branflick gave a brief resume of the main feature of the last convention, which was held at I. O. O. F. Hall, in Baltimore. Treasurer Feast gave his report, which was found in a very healthy condition.

Both reports were heartily approved and carried out unanimously without any dissenting vote.

Then the President presented two letters from Dr. C. W. Ely and Prof. S. W. Veditz, which gave much pleasure to the audience as both are idolized.

Dr. Ely's letter was as follows :

I regret very much that I shall not be able to attend the approaching Convention. It would give me great pleasure to be present and to meet my old friends, many of whom I have not seen for years The occasion which brings together so large a number of leading deaf men and women of the State is one of great importance and value. It is not only to renew old acquaintances, to revive friendship and to form new ties, but to discuss the questions in which you all have a common interest ; to compare notes, to take a lesson from the past failures and successes and renumerative employment and by their success to open the way to others. We hope and believe that the futures has something still better in store. The call to each one is the high standard of a sterling moral character, of a clean life, of strength, of purpose, and fidelity to duty. This with the blessing of God bring success and happiness.

With the best wishes to each member to the association.

Prof. G. W. Veditz's letter follows :

MY DEAR FRIENDS :—I am more than glad to send you this greeting. I am more than sad that I can not deliver it in person. I wish very much that I could be with you once again to shake hands with you and renew the ties that time and distance have severed.

Your Association now looks back upon twenty years of life. Twenty years is a long time. It is long enough for some among you, unborn at the beginning, to become fellow-members and associate with those who founded the Association; it is long enough for some of those who were conspicuous at the first meeting in 1892 to have passed through the narrow gate of the grave into that undiscovered country whither we are all bound and where we may all re-convene in a convention that will know no adjournment; it is long enough for the surviving founders to have gathered wisdom and experience in the conduct of the affairs of the Association; it is long enough for the Association to have accomplished many things creditable to itself and helpful to the deaf.

You can look back upon a good record. You can look forward to a still better future history. There are many things still left for you to undertake as an Association. There are many ways in which you can and should strengthen the Association; there are many weaknesses that you must cut out of the body of your organization in the same way as a surgeon cuts away a tumor or cuts open and treats a neglected and pus-filled wound.

An association of any kind that has no money with which to do what it should and must do is tied hand and foot. It may be ornamental, but for all practical work it is useless. The strongest and most useful organization among the deaf are those that have well-invested funds. The Pennsylvania Association is one; the Minnesota Association is another. The Pennsylvania Association supports a noble and useful charity in the home for old and feeble deaf-mutes at Doylestown. The Minnesota Association has through its fund done many usesul things that it could not have done without it. It has done much to teach the people of Minnesota that the deaf are a useful and deserving class of the population. It has had laws passed by the Legislature helpful to the deaf of the State. The National Association is crippled and ineffective for want of such a fund. Your own Association is not what it should be because it has not such a fund.

Might I strongly advise and urge that for the next two years you make it the great object of your Association through its members in every part of Maryland to raise a fund of five thousand dollars to be safely invested so as to bring you an income of from $200 to $250 every year? If the fund is larger, so much the better. With this money you could do very many things. You could send deserving members who have become old and feeble to the Home at Doylestown. You could help deserving graduates of the School at Frederick to obtain a higher education at Gallaudet College or elsewhere. You could correct mistaken ideas of the hearing concerning the deaf and the best way of teaching them. You could have laws passed by the Legislature that would be helpful to the deaf as a class. Your Association would be like a rich man who can buy or do many things that a poor man can only dare to dream of.

I have confidence enough in Maryland pluck on the one hand and Maryland benevolence on the other, to believe that if you determine to raise such a fund and to work for it, singly and together, you can and will do it. Put the same men in charge of this fund who were in charge of the Barry Memorial Fund. Ask our dear friend, Charles W. Ely, to act as its treasurer. *Work* for it, think of it, dream of nothing else for the next two years, and I believe that when you meet again in 1914, the fund will be a fact. It may not be five thousand dollars—it may be more through some wonderful good chance. I can imagine how you will feel then. You will feel strong. You will feel more united. You will feel more patriotic and prouder of your State and your Association. You will be better deaf-mutes and better citizens. You will meet with other plans in your minds than simply having a good time or bestowing small honors in the shape of offices.

The work for this fund will be hard. It will not always be agreeable. Much of it will be like begging. But the work for every noble cause has been hard and much like begging. Most of the five thousand dollars must be collected in nickels and dimes, but the nickels and dimes are all there. The question is if *you* will be there to work for and collect them.

Think this matter over, my friends, and decide that if you really wish you Association to be strong and useful, you will begin this work for the Endowment Fund of the Maryland State Association of the Deaf at once. I will gladly pledge $5.00.

I spoke of weakness that lessen the usefulness of your Association. The chief of these is cliqueism. Unfortunately this is a disease that seems to trouble every organization of the deaf that I know of. For that matter it is a disease that seems to trouble most organizations of the hearing. It is a sign that the human race is still very far from the Millenium.

In our Association it has often happened that some of the members are opposed to an officer or plan. They form a clique or faction and do what they can to make trouble and cause quarreling. This is all wrong.

The minority should show that they are true Americans and work with the majority. Make your best members your officers, and tell them plainly through resolutions or regularly adopted motions just what you want them to do. Remember that your officers are your servants, not your masters. As long as your officers and committees try hard and sincerely to do what you instructed them to do, help them all you can, even though you may have voted against them. Do not call them rascals or dunces until they plainly neglect their duty or refused to do what you elected them to do.

My dear friends, I did not intend to preach. I beg you to take my talk as coming from an elder brother who is truly and deeply interested in the welfare of your Association, and who takes pride in the fact that he found it.

I wish you one and all Godspeed, and pray that your convention will result in much good for yourselves, for the Association and for the deaf of Maryland as a whole.

Sincerely your friend.

GEO. WM. VEDITZ.

At this juncture, Hon. A. S. Goldsborough came forward as the representative of the Mayor of Baltimore and spoke felicitiously.

(*Concluded on Fourth Page.*)

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1912.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, *Editor.*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at W. 163d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

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PARIS.

Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of Abbe de l'Epee.

OVER 500 PRESENT

The Largest Congress of the Deaf Ever Brought Together —Proceedings in Brief, The Banquet, Etc.

Specially Reported for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

PARIS, FRANCE, August 4, 1912 —To-day ends the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Abbe de l'Epee. To be brief, the Congress of the representative deaf of the world, held two full day sessions at the Sorbonne. The De l'Epee celebrations occupied two days, in addition to the banquet given in the Hotel Continental, on the evening of Thursday, August 1st. All other features of the gathering were of a social nature.

When the deaf assembled at the Sorbonne (which is in the Quartier Latin) on the morning of August 1st, there were fully five hundred deaf-mutes present, and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

On the platform were President Dusuzeau, Secretary Gaillard, and Treasurer Le Jeune, with a big array of hearing dignitaries, chief among them being Secretary of State Morel.

President Dusuzeau, who by the way is a past-master in the art of perfervid gesture, opened the meeting in real dramatic style, after which he called upon the hearing gentlemen, and one after another they responded quite voluminously, Mr. Omnes, Jr., interpreting their speeches into signs. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet came in at this juncture and was invited to the platform. He addressed the assemblage as follows, Dr. Fox reading it into signs:

DR. GALLAUDET'S ADDRESS.

It is a great pleasure to me that I am able to join with you in rendering homage to the memory of the illustrious founder of deaf-mute education in France, Charles Michel De l'Epee.

Being the son of a deaf-mute mother, and of a teacher of the deaf, the founder of deaf-mute education in America, who gained his knowledge of the art of teaching from the distinguished Abbe Sicard, the successor and pupil of De l'Epee, I feel that I have an unusual personal interest in the celebration of the two hundred anniversary of the birth of your Patron Saint.

It has been my privilege to be intimately associated with deaf-mutes during the entire period of my life.

Their language of signs has been as natural to me as that of speech.

In their company I have been as much at home as with people who hear, and so I have felt that, in a sense, I can properly consider myself a member of the community of the deaf.

I sympathize with them in their disabilities, and have rejoiced when I could lend a hand to any of them in their efforts to rise to the social and intellectual level of their more favored brethren.

I congratulate the deaf-mutes of France on their success in assembling an international Congress in honor of De l'Epee.

Deaf-mutes in all countries owe a debt of gratitude to him. And especially are those of the United States of America very near to him, because his methods were followed there, unchanged, and with marked success, for a full half-century; and now, although since that time speech-teaching has been generally introduced into the schools of America, the beautiful and expressive language of signs, evolved by De l'Epee from the crude medium of communication employed by the two sisters who were his first pupils, is made use of with a large majority of the deaf children under instruction in that country at this time.

I congratulate the deaf-mutes of France on their lively and intelligent interest in the welfare of their fellows, as showu in the program of this Congress, for this will help to prove to the world that none are so well able to determine what is for the benefit and advancement of their class, as the deaf themselves.

I am happy to know that a large delegation from my country is in attendance at the Congress, and I join with its members in most cordial wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all the members of the Congress.

Such a gathering as this, representing many nations, may surely be regarded as an advance toward that happy era of universal and permament peace for which all good people are praying and working.

When Secretary of State Morel was introduced, he spoke of the custom of bestowing honors upon those who deserved them on such great occasions. He then proceeded to confer the ribbon of Officer de l'Academic, and the button of Officer of Public Instruction upon twenty of the deaf, nearly all of whom were French. The first to be called was Dr. Thomas F. Fox. He was quite bewildered when the unexpected honor of Officer of the Academy was affixed to his coat lapel. He was effusively congratulated by M. Morel and President Dusuzeau, and applauded by the assemblage. The names of the others upon whom honors were conferred could not be obtained.

In the afternoon, the session began with reading of a huge pile of letters, by Secretary Gaillard, Mr. Omnes interpreting. All the rest of the afternoon till the lamps began to be lighted was occupied by M. Thollon, Principal of the National Institution for Deaf-Mutes of Paris. He talked of the virtues of oralism from start to finish, and one by one the deaf-mutes began to tire, and left the hall.

When at last he *did* finish, Mr. Francis W. Nuboer took the floor and with brevity and force told them there were two ways of looking at the matter of oral instruction, and that in many cases there were other methods of superior value and demonstrated success.

When the deaf reassembled at the Sorbonne on the morning of Friday, August 2d, the hearing teachers again held the floor and kept at the oral-method praise, till the deaf lost patience and demanded they be called to a halt; indeed the deaf-mutes became so insistent that there was frantic disorder in several parts of the hall. Some one quietly had two policemen called in, but there was nothing for them to do. At last deaf representatives got the floor, and the way they talked in favor of a combination of methods, and in opposition to single methods, was a caution. The chairman did not announce the names of the speakers, but they were from different nations, as the peculiarity of their signs testified. Those whom we recognized were Madames Gaillard, M. Eugene Graff, and Henry Prochazka, of Vienna. The latter made a very strong speech in favor of all methods, and told of the very many oral failures that had come into his experience.

Dr. Predescu, of Bukarest, Roumania, began to talk oralism, and the deaf arose and demanded that he leave the platform. They contended that the oral side and the hearing participants had taken up the previous day and that they came to hear the views of the deaf of different nations, and not the oral (hearing) teachers. President Dusuzeau ordered him off, but he kept at it, by saying he was in favor of adapting the method to the child, trying oral teaching first with beginners.

M. Emil Mercier made a short address upon the precaution incumbent upon the deaf to insure their lives and belongings. He illustrated the recent conflagration that had consumed the shipping department of the Mercier Champagne Company, and said they were fully insured.

Art organizations for the mutual benefit of deaf artists was expatiated upon by Mr. Jacques Alexander, of New York, who explained that the American Society of Deaf Artists was a chapter in the Federated Society and had all the advantages and privileges that accrued to its thousands of members.

Mr. Ramon de Aguirrezabal, of Madrid, who has won several medals as a painter, Eugene Graff, of Paris, and Mr. Prochazka, of Vienna, were other speakers on this topic. They told of the disadvantages of being deaf, and emphasized the value of organization.

In the afternoon benevolent and mutual help societies were discussed from favorable standpoints by Mr. J. F. Donnelly (for Knights of De l'Epee), M. Thollon (of the Paris Inst.), Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson (for the League of Elect Surds.)

Federation was presented in a prepared paper by M. Edmond Pilet, General Secretary of the National Union, of Rouen, France.

Mr. R. P. McGregor also spoke of the work being attempted in the line of federating the societies in the United States.

Religious work among the deaf brought forth interesting facts concerning the mission work in England, in a paper presented by Mr. McCormick, of Oldham, near Manchester, England. Rev. Dr. Chamberlain interpreted.

Rev. Mr. Maginn, of Ireland; Rev. Father Moeller, of Chicago; Mr. Prochazka, of Vienna; and Mr. Fogarty, of New York, each told of the work being done in their several countries.

Dr. Fox explained the prohibitory and stringent laws that relate to the entry of deaf-mutes at the Port of New York, and advised all who intended going to the United States to be properly prepared for obstacles and equipped with passports.

Homes for aged and infirm deaf was discussed by M. Duquenne, of Bordeaux, France.

RESOLUTIONS.

A series of resolutions had been prepared and were read, one by one, by the secretary, Mr. Gaillard, interpreted by M. Omnes, presented and explained by President Dusuzeau. Some of these resolutions failed to pass, and were evidently the work of the hearing teachers who favor the exclusive use of the oral method. One resolution in particular was in effect intended to make progress in speech the test of of intellectual ability. It was put to a vote three times, and three times it failed. The persistent interfering of the hearing teachers on the platform, who kept talking through the interpreter at the deaf members of the Congress was simply disgraceful. The President did not seem to know what to do, so he sat still and let the hearing continue the dishonorable work of ruining the convention. However, these are the more important of the resolutions adopted:

1st.—That classes of the deaf should not have more than ten pupils.

2d.—That the compensation of teachers should be increased.

3d.—That the term of instruction be not less than ten years.

4th.—That trades should be taught by competent teachers in conjunction with the class room work of the school.

Dr. Fox here took the floor and in clear signs presented the following resolution, which had been handed in on the previous day and translated into French by Secretary Gaillard:

Resolved, That we believe that the best system for the education of all deaf-mutes to be a combination of speech, writing, spelling and signs—all methods that have proved useful for their benefit, and which comprise the Combined System.

When this was put to vote the entire assemblage raised their hands or stood up, some even standing on their seats and waving their hats.

If there has ever existed any doubt as to how the deaf of different nations stand in regard to educational methods, this ought to settle it. They are overwhelmingly in favor of a combination of all methods.

This closed the third World's Congress of the deaf that has been held in Paris. The nations represented were: France, Germany, United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Japan, South America.

The official banquet at the Continental brought forth over three hundred ladies and gentlemen. M. Dusuzeau presided. The tables were so arranged that each nation's representatives were grouped, and the flags of all nations decorated the large and sumptuous hall. The following menu was served:—

MENU.

Bisque d'ecrevisse
Consomme Royal

Bouchees Victoria

Saumon de la Loire glace a la Neva

Selles de Pres sales moissouneuse
Gambou d'York au Vin du Rhin

Chapous de Houdau eu Cocotte

Medaillous de fois gras glaces au Porto
Salade

Petits pois a la Fraucaise

Glaces Comtesse Marie
Gaufrettes—Petits fours fin
Corbeilles de fruits

VINS

Graves—Medoc
Nuits St. Georges
Champagne frappe
Cafe et Liqueur

When the speech making began, President Dusuzeau proposed "The Abbe de l'Epee," which all drank standing. Several countries were represented in the oratory. When the United States was reached, Dr. Fox and Mrs. E. E. Hannan stepped forward, and the former delivered a neat speech stating that in the name of the American deaf he presented to President Dusuzeau a heavy gold medal, set with precious stones and having a full face replica of the benevolent features of the Abbe de l'Epee, the work of an American artist in gold, Mr. Wm. Lipgens, who had contributed his talent and work free of charge. Mrs. Hannan, thereupon pinned the medallion on President Dusuzeau's coat lapel, and was gracefully saluted in acknowledgement.

Mr. Jacques Alexander followed and presented President Dusuzeau with a badge of honorary membership in the Deaf Artists' Club of America.

The speechmaking continued for a time, and then all adjourned to the reception hall for coffee, liquers, cigars and conversation.

Saturday, August 3d, began with a visit to the Institution Nationale at eight o'clock.

At ten o'clock, in the Church of St. Roch, Cardinal Amette conducted the religious ceremony over the tomb of Abbe de l'Epee. Over six hundred were present, and a commemorative plaque was offered by the Belgian deaf-mutes, the deaf of France contributing a palm. Solemn Mass was celebrated by M. le Chanoine Goislot. The afternoon was taken up with trips in Paris and a visit to Montmartre, as also to a branch school of the Institution devoted to small children.

Sunday, August 4th, the deaf-mutes to the number of eight hundred, made a pilgrimage to the birthplace of Abbe de l'Epee at Versailles. They first visited the City Hall and were welcomed by the Mayor and Council. Then with banners denoting the names of the societies, they marched to the statue of De l'Epee, which stands in a square fronting a church. The square was decorated with flags and bannerets. Policemen kept all the space for the deaf. With M. Dusuzeau at the head the deaf-mutes made a fine appearance as they entered the square and lined up in front of the statue with wreaths and flowers and banners. Various societies contributed wreaths and flowers, the French deaf-mutes placing one so immense in size that it took four men to carry it. The statue was soon hidden with flowers.

In the afternoon athletic games held sway, but a goodly number perferred to visit the palace at Versailles and see the magnificient war pictures, portraits, statuary and memorials. The grounds are wonderfully planned, and with their sparkling fountains, trained trees, shady walks, flowers and lakelets, form a real fairyland that delights the eye and soothes the mind and rids the world of all its care and trouble.

EDWIN A. HODGSON.

National Association of the Deaf.

Organized, August 25, 1880.
Incorporated, Feb. 23, 1900.

President	*Secretary*	*Treasurer*
Olof Hanson, Wash.	O. H. Regensburg, Cal.	S. M. Freeman Cave Spring Ga

Vice-Presidents,

Anton Schroeder, Minn. Mrs. J. S. Long, Iowa
Mrs. J. F. Meagher, Wash. O. G. Carrell, Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Olof Hanson, Washington,
Ex-Officio Chairman

S. M. Freeman, Georgia
Thomas Francis Fox, New York
Waldo H. Rothert, Nebraska
B. Randall Allabough, Pennsylvania
Frank P. Gibson, Illinois
Arthur L. Roberts, Kansas
Harley D. Drake, Ohio
J. O. Reichle, Oregon

[OFFICIAL.]

MR. TILDEN'S FEDERATION PROPOSITION

2075 FRANKLIN ST.,
OAKLAND, CAL., July 5, 1912,

MR. OLOF HANSON,
President of the N. A. D.
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to announce to you that the American Federation of the Deaf has been established in San Francisco on July 3d.

Far from desiring to be a party to strife, the acting president of the federation will be pleased to negotiate with you, with a view to bringing about a merger between the American Federation and the N. A. D. on the condition that the title shall be the American Federation of the Deaf.

With greetings,
Yours truly,
DOUGLAS TILDEN,
Acting President.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 20, 1912.

MR. DOUGLAS TILDEN,
Oakland, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of July 5th received, in which you say that the American Federation of the Deaf was established in San Francisco, July 3d, and as its Acting President you offer to negotiate for a merger with the N. A. D. on condition that the title shall be the American Federation of the Deaf.

In the absence of any information as to the plan, purpose, and organization of the Federation I cannot form any opinion as to the desirability of such a merger.

The condition which you propose, however, that the N. A. D. should drop its name and adopt that of the Federation, is preposterous.

The N. A. D. has existed for over thirty years, and its name is known the world over. The Federation is an unknown quantity, and has yet to prove that it is based on practical lines.

I have no authority to surrender the title of the N. A. D., and even if I had, I would not consider it for one minute.

If you have any practical ideas for the advancement of the N. A. D. and the cause of the deaf in general, I shall be glad to consider them at any time.

Yours truly,
OLOF HANSON,
President N. A. D.

SYRACUSE.

THE THIRTIETH CONVENTION OF THE EMPIRE STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

With about one hundred delegates present, the 30th Convention of the Empire State Association of the Deaf was called to order in Empire Hall, Syracuse, N. Y., Friday morning, at 9:30, with President Charles B. Kemp, of this city, in the chair. The Rev. Harry Van Allen, of Utica, offered the invocation. There were a large of delegates in attendance from all over the States. Mayor Shoeneck was to have delivered the welcoming address, but was detained by business, and Assistant City Attorney Robertson represented him, his remarks being interpreted by Mrs. Brownlee, of Watertown. The address of the President was listened to with close attention and was as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—For the thirtieth time in the history of our Association we again meet in convention assembled. Almost a half century has passed since our society was organized in 1865, right here in in this good city of Syracuse. In the forty-seven years of our existence we have had many ups and downs, but while the downs have predominated of late years, as I look over your faces to-day, note the bright intelligent look of you, and see the keen interest you seem to feel in the association and its welfare, I cannot help but think that the association was ever more on the road to success than it is now, to-day. And I hope that your work to-day will prove me a true prophet.

In the past we have given a great deal of our attention to educating the public as to what we can do, desire and need; to preventing discrimination against us in the matter of employment, and, in general, have striven to combat the various misapprehensions heed by the hearing regarding our true status in life. That we have succeeded, goes witnout saying. We have. But not as much as we might and ought. We must keep it up, vigorously, eternally, or our efforts will be of little avail.

The affairs of the Association, during the past few years, have not been what they should have been. To-day, therefore, I would earnestly advise that we give our whole attention to our private affairs as an association, and discuss ways and means of strengthening and improving it by whatever means seems best. We need more members. But to get new members we must have something tangible, something easily understood, as an inducement to join. Our object, as given in this constitution, is too indefinite, too vague to be satisfactory. We must have a better and more indefinite one. What shall it be? It is for you to say.

Also, our constitution itself is inadequate to present day needs. Many of its provisions are absolute, or disregarded. Others are so worded as to allow of different constructions to be put up on them. We must have a new constitution, or else a thorough revision of the old. I would advocate the former as being the simplest and most satisfactory way. Amendments are apt to make a constitution clumsy and often confusing. The association might appoint or authorize the chair to appoint a committee for this work, instruct the committe regarding your ideas concerning the object of the association, time of meetings, amount of fees and dues, and any other essentials that you might wish incorporated in it, and let them report at the next meeting of the Association.

At the convention in Rochester last year, a resolution was passed condemning the deaf and dumb impostor, and recommending the employment of every means in our power to suppress the evil. A resolution is not enough. The association should appoint a committee to take up this work and push it, placing funds at its disposal for the work.

Another resolution passed at Rochester commended the work of the National Association of the Deaf, and recommended that the members of our association join in active membership with that body. The National Association meets in Cleveland, Ohio, next summer, and we should by all means be represented there by both a goodly number of individual members, and by official representation. New York State cannot afford to be unrepresented at this meeting.

Another matter that I would like to call your attention to is the false, garbled and misleading accounts of our conventions published in the daily papers. You have all seen them, and they do us much harm in the long run. What we need is a good, competent Press agent whose duty it shall be to prepare full and complete accounts of our meetings and arrange for supplying the same to the papers for publication. The addition of such a party to our board of officers would go a great ways toward ridding us of the amazing reports of our meetings that we now see, generally drawn from the vivid imagination of the "cub" reporter. I earnestly advise the creation of such an office.

Let me express the hope that no one of us will hesitate to put forward any idea he may have for the betterment of the association. Some of us are afflicted with a modesty that keeps us in the background. This is unfortunate. We need all the ideas we can get. Don't allow your modesty to prevent your giving in your ideas. Every members should feel in duty bound to take active, earnest part, in the affairs of the association.

In conclusion, let me express to the officers of the association and to the members of the local committee my appreciation of their efforts in behalf of the association in preparing for the meeting. They have given much of their time, thought, and not a little of their money, that we might have a good, big, healthy gathering, and you, members of the association, will show your appreciation by doing all you can to make the 1912 convention go down in history as the biggest, best ever.

The Secretary, Mrs. Annie S. Lashbrook, of Rome, N. Y., gave the minutes of the Rochester Convention of 1911, which were approved as was also her report for the year just passed.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Ira Todd, of Rochester, showed the Association to be in good condition financially.

The President named the following Committees: Edward T. Murphy, of this city, and Wm. Hughes, of Rochester, Auditing Committee.

Murray Campbell, of Mt. Vernon, John H. Thomas, of Clinton, and Edward Zimmerman, of Rochester, Committee on Nominations.

Mrs. John H. Thomas, of Clinton, Clarence A. Boxley, of Troy, and Henry C. Rider, of this city, Committee on Resolutions.

Messrs. Campbell and Rider, the Rev. Harry Van Allen, and Prof. J. H. Eddy, of Little Rock, Ark., each took a prominent part in the discussion concerning a more definite object of the Association, and their remarks were very interesting.

At noon the Convention was declared adjourned until two o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened with the invocation by the Rev. Harry Van Allen. There was a much larger attendance than at the morning session, and the gathering was very representative of the deaf of the State, graduates being present from every school in the State. Mr. Boxley presented a motion for an amendment to the Constitution which was adopted. This amendment had reference to the annual dues of members.

The Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's accounts in good condition

Mr. Boxley, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following set of resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present title of this Association should be changed to read: The Empire State Association of the Deaf.

Resolved, That the combined system of instruction is, in our opinion, the one productive of the greatest good to the greatest number of the deaf, and we therefore desire to have it continued in all the schools of this State.

Resolved, That it is our earnest belief that the opinions of the deaf should be recognized in all matters, concering their education and welfare.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the efforts of the New York State Industrial Exhibit Committee of the National Association of the Deaf to have an Industrial Exhibit at the Convention of the National Association, at Cleveland in 1913, and solicit the co-operation of all the deaf of this State in the movement.

Resolved, That it is our opinion and belief that an annual Industrial Exhibit of the deaf of this State, at the State Fair, would farther our interests and enlighten the hearing public regarding their ability along industrial lines.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the demise of Mr. Edward Beverly Nelson, who was an honorary member of this Association and on many occasion showed his active and affectionate interest in the welfare of the Association.

Resolved, That we appreciate the courtesy of the management of the Empire Hotel, and extend our thanks for the many favors received at their hands.

Resolved, That we recognize and appreciate the efforts of the local Committee for the success of the meetings.

CLARENCE A. BOXLEY, *Chairman,*
MRS. JOHN H. THOMAS,
HENRY C. RIDER.
Committee.

They were considered separately, and with the expection of the first, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws as an instruction in the work of revising the Constitution, were approved and passed.

Mrs. John H. Thomas, of Clinton, as representative of the State Industrial Fxhibit Committee, read the following paper, which was productive of much enthusiasm:—

I am here as the authorized representative of the New York State Industrial Exhibit Committee, and my object in addressing you is to make all aware of the work to be done in this State. The National Association of the Deaf will hold a Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in the summer of 1913, and in connection therewith will be held the Second Industrial Exhibit and National Corn Show at which valuable premiums will be awarded.

The National Director of the Industrial work is Mr. Lyman M. Hunt, of Koshkonong, Mo., and when you consider that his territory comprises the whole of the United States you can readily see that he has assumed a great and complicated undertaking. He has appointed Mrs. G. E. M. Nelson, of Buffalo, as State Chairman to conduct the work in this State, and she has selected Mrs. Annie S. Lashbrook, of Rome, and myself to assist her. Our territory extends to the boundary lines of the Empire State and we intend to rake it with a fine tooth comb in our quest for exhibits that will make our home State's showing at Cleveland second to none. We are determined to succeed and we stand ready to sacrifice time and money to this work, yet we realize, only too well, that we can accomplish very little unless all the deaf of this State will co-operate in the work. Not only do we want your cordial good will, but your influence and financial aid. As *deaf* men and *deaf* women we have a right to feel proud of the high position we occupy in the industrial world, but in nine cases out of ten hearing people have no true conception of our ability in industrial lines and it is only our very close friends who know what we really can do.

Mr. Hunt wants the public to know us better, and he is trying to gather reliable and exhaustive industrial Statistics concerning the deaf. The figure will cover many subjects not found in Government Statistics and will be very interesting to all who are concerned in the education and welfare of the deaf. It will take lots of time and several hundred dollars to complete this work. Mr. Hunt is perfectly willing to give his time gratis, but the money must be raised by popular subscription. I am imformed that all the other States have contributed to this work, with the single exception of New York. We ought to contribute to this work which is so obviously for our benefit.

we all want a *square deal*, but no one can help us to get it until we first help ourselves. We should see to it that our industrial exhibit at Cleveland is a credit to the deaf of this State. Most any thing can be exhibited, but it must be the *best* you can produce. Quality counts more than any thing else. Some of the deaf in this State are farmers and they should let the world know that they are *good* farmers. We want them to send an exhibit of corn, photographs of their buildings and stock or a statement showing the extent of their business.

Many of you are *experts* at some machinical trade, and, for that reason, almost indispensible to your employers. We want testimonials given to deaf workmen by their employers in recognition of skill or general ability. They will make a fine exhibit when placed on file in porto folio form. In New York City there is a deaf man employed as a folio writer in the Register's office. In one year, while thirty-six other employes in his department, who could hear and speak, made seven thousand mistakes, this *deaf* man made not a single mistake. Such a record commadds respect from hearing people and the man who made it deserves the thanks of every deaf person in the United States. Most every deaf man and woman has some asset, trade or hobby in which he or she takes especial pride, and we want them all to take active interest in this worthy project.

The Bureau offers a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold to the State, making the best showing at Cleveland and the money will be paid to the State Association of the State, winning the prize. Wouldn't you like to help to enrich the Empire State Association to the extent of $25 and share in the prestige it would bring?

By uniting our efforts and working with this object in view we can accomplish more than we could working as individuals.

I want you to give to New York's Industrial Exhibit your hearty good will, personal influence and financial help. Above all, don't forget to talk and boom the project wherever and whenever you can.

Several communications were read, among them being one from Douglas Tilden, of California, announcing the formation of the American Federation of the Deaf at San Francisco, July 3d last, at an Interstate Convention held under the auspices of the California Association of the Deaf, and another from Mr. L. A. Cohen, State organizer of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, calling attention to the work the Society is doing and its beneficial influence upon the deaf.

Mr. J. Fred Keller, Chairman of the Local Committee, announced that arrangements had been made for a reception to the delegates and that all would be welcomed at Empire Hall in the evening.

Mr. Styles R. Woodworth, a member of the Local Committee, announced that a silver cup had been secured which would be offered as a prize to the school squad winning the highest number of points in the athletic events at the picnic at Long Branch, on Saturday. This announcement created prolonged applause.

Mr. Murray Campbell, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported for that committee and the election of officers, then produced with the following results: President, Charles B. Kemp, of this city, re-elected; Vice-President, Clarence A. Boxley, of Troy; Secretary, Mrs. Annie S. Lashbrook, of Rome, re-elected; Treasurer, Edward F. Zimmerman, of Rochester; Directors, Murray Campbell, of Mt. Vernon, J. Fred Keller, of this city, and Mrs John H. Thomas, of Clinton; Delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1913, the Rev. Harry Van Allen, of Utica and Mrs. John H. Thomas, of Clinton.

The Convention came to a close with a reception in the evening in Empire Hall, which was largely attended and very enjoyable. Valentine Bros. served ice-cream and cake to the one hundred and twenty-five or more who were present.

The steady down pour of rain on Saturday interfered somewhat with the plans of the local committee for an all day outing at Long Branch, but early in the afternoon, when the sun finally came out, the crowd began to drift toward the Branch. A lively interest was exhibited in the various events and the inter schoolastic contest for the Association trophy was very keen and created much enthusiasm among the spectators.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

George W. Ingland last April opened a new barber shop at 7621 Frankstown Avenue, East End, Pittsburg, Pa., and has been doing well ever since.

Miss Mary A. McRay, of Northampton, Mass., will attend the Springfield Convention, and hopes to meet many old friends. She cannot attend the Sunday service on account of her imperfect vision.

Mr. Leon Borough, of Los Angeles, Cal., is quite a chess player. On September 1st next he is to accompany Mr. Price, Editor of the Los Angeles *Times* and several good players, to San Diego to play in that city with San Diego Chess Club. About two months ago Mr. Borough was one of the sixteen players that played Rev. E. B. Adams, who in his time was Captain of the Yale Chess Club. Rev. Adams won six and lost six games and four were drawn games. Mr. Borough won his game handsomely. Rev. Adams declared that he played a very strong game.

E. M. Bristol, a member of the *Daily Journal* composing department force, has been signally honored by the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. At a recent convention of the society in Columbus, O., the members voted to present to Mr. Bristol as a token of the esteem in which his services are held, a beautiful gold watch fob. The present has just been received by Mr. Bristol. On the face of the fob surrounding the emblem of the order is the inscription "Past Grand President, 1909 1912, N. F. S. D." On the reverse side is the inscription, "Presented to E. M. Bristol by the N. F. S. D. Convention at Columbus, O., July 1-6, 1912." Mr. Bristol is a graduate of the Michigan School for the Deaf and has been a prominent worker in the National Association for a member of years.—*Flint Daily Journal, Aug, 8.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Ephahatha Sunday" as the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity is designated, falls this year on August 25th. There will be a special service at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 158th Street, at 3 P.M. The Holy Communion will be celebrated. Members of St. Ann's Church are urged to be present at this service. A cordial welcome is extended our deaf brethren of this city and vicinity to join with us in observing the day.

JOHN H. KEISER, *Curate.*

NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL Station M, New York.
A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The past week the Clark boys have been industriously working on their new bungalow, and it is now finished. It is a work of beauty and is a joy for ever. Last Sunday the place was crowded with our deaf friends, who journeyed from far and near, to celebrate the final touches to their permanent summer abode. Among those noticed by the scribe were Walter Pease and his bride, of a few months, Mr. Pfandler, Mrs. McCloskey and her bright son, Messrs. Kempf, Roy, Arthur and Lorraine Pease, Sweyd, Fischer, Rathheim, Nundheim, Enger, and many others whose names escaped memory. As usual the permanent resident of Arverne, Edwin S. Mosbacher, makes a pilgrimage to the "Camp" every time there is the slighest rumor of the presence of deaf-mutes there. He lugged along his trusty kodak and shot the crowd. The results of his work are ever ready and gladly shown to whosoever will take the trouble to ask to view his trophies. Albert V. Ballin is still his guest, and he expects to continue as such until near the end of September.

Returning from the Congress at Paris, there was a sort of ocean race between different delegates of the Knights of De l'Epee: Messrs Donnelly and Butterly left Cherbourg, on the "St. Paul," on August 10th; Mr. Edward Toomy, of Chicago, left Havre on the "La France," on August 10th; Rev. Father F. A. Moeller, S. J., of Chicago, left Antwerp on August 10th. The result was Mr. Toomy reached New York Saturday; Messrs. Donnelly and Butterly on Sunday, and Father Moeller on Monday.

Of the several sons of deaf parents who were in the war game last week, we note Quartermaster Sergeant Patterson, of the 71st Regiment; Sergeant Bryan, of Company D, 71st Regiment; Corporal Lounsbury, of Company K, 71st Regiment; Private Fox, of the 7th Regiment, and Private Eschert, of the 22d Regiment. They were all with the "Reds." There may have been others, but the above are all we know at this time.

J. Elliot Taplin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will have a ten days' vacation. He will go to Portland, Me., by water next week, and spend two days there, then he will go to Portsmouth, Me., Boston, Mass., Lowell, Worcester, Holyoke, and Springfield. He will attend the New England Gallaudet Association Convention, and after that trolley up to Hartford, Ct., from where he will take the night boat for New York.

Mr. George S Porter, of Trenton, N. J., after spending a week with Mr. A. L. Pach at Edna Court, during which he enjoyed fishing trips and other outings, left on Monday for the Hotel Allendene, Asbury Park, to join his family, to remain until September 1st. Mr. Porter also visited his aged mother at Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y., for a couple of days.

On Saturday, August 24th, the Brooklyn Division, No. 23, N. F. S. D., hold their annual outing at Ulmer Park. There ought to be a big crowd, as it is the last outing given this summer for the deaf's pleasure and enjoyment. The more the merrier. There will be a baseball game and various track events and dancing. The Committee have arranged every thing for the comfort of their guests, and all who attend are assured of a good time.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain arrived on the steamship "Minneapolis" of the Atlantic Transport Line, on Tuesday, August 20th. On Sunday, August 25th, he will afficiate at the special service in the Chapel of the Intercession Church, Broadway and 158th Street.

Mrs. Hannah Vetterlein, of this city, writes from La Crosse, Kan., that she has just returned to that town from a three days' visit to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Manito and several towns in Kansas, and expects to make a trip to Jefferson City, Mo.

Isidore Blumenthal, of the Clark Deaf-Mute A. A. has given up running on account of being run down, and on the 24th will go up to Luzon, Catskill Mountains to build up again. He expects to remain there three weeks.

It was Prof. G. Yoerger, of 954 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., who took snap-shots of the athletes at the Outing of the League of Elect Surds' at Ulmer Park, on Saturday, August 3d, 1912.

A Master William Cohn blessed and made happy the hearts and home of Mr. Mrs. A. A. Cohn. He came in the world July 10th last, at 10 P.M. Mother and sonny are all right, thank you.

Rev. Father McCarthy, S. J., Spiritual Director of the Xavier Deaf-Mute Allied Societies, of New York City, sailed for home from Naples, on August 17th.

Mr. H. A. Esar, of Tampa, Fla., is now in New York City, and as he has secured a good position will remain for good.

The beloved mother of the late Charles H. M. Vetterlein, of this city, passed away last month. She was eighty-six years old.

Mr. S. J. Fogarty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., went to Switzerland from Paris after the Congress, thence to Rome and Naples.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE DEAF.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN AMERICAN DELEGATE.

PARIS, Aug. 6, 1912.—The International Congress of the Deaf has come and gone, leaving only memories to be cherished, or not, according to each individual's impressions.

Mr. Editor, kindly allow me to record mine for the benefit of the deaf of America, who could not attend.

As a gathering of the deaf from all parts of the civilized world it was a record breaker. Never before have so many of the deaf from so many different countries met and mingled. They came from America, England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Turkey, Armenia, Italy, Switzerland, and there was a hearing teacher of the deaf from Japan. Perhaps there were a few other countries represented that escaped my notice in the great throng. But all managed to make themselves understood by the universal sign language. In fact so many more came than were expected that the accommodations provided at the Reception and other functions were inadequate, so there was considerable crowding and discomfort.

But aside from the social functions, entertainments, and so forth, what about the Congress itself?

Truth compells me to state that as a Congress of the Deaf, it was a colossial farce.

This was evident from the very first, for on the left of the president, on the stage, sat several hearing gentlemen, one a Government official, an Inspector of Schools for the Deaf, and at the first session this gentleman occupied the time so long that there was no time left for several of the deaf, who were on the program, so they were cut out with "leave to print." At every session these hearing gentlemen were present, alert and attentive to every thing going on, and in the debates they were more prominent than the deaf. If any thing was said that displeased them up popped one or the others of them to combat it, and they seemed to have the right of way to the exclusion of deaf delegates eager for their say. If any thing pleased them they led in the applause. If any thing displeased them they frowned and shook their heads, and many of the deaf in the crowd took their cue from them. And they voted too!

On one occasion Mrs. Gaillard, wife of the Secretary of the Congress, delivered an impassioned address in favor of the sign language. These hearing gentleman shook their heads omniously, and a venerable Mother Superior sitting behind them, got up and advancing to the front, said to Mrs. Gaillard, as she was taking her seat, "I am ashamed of you," before the whole Congress. Mrs. Gaillard sat down in front of me, besides one of her former teachers, and I noticed that she was gently chided for what she had said. Mrs. Gaillard was almost in tears, and I tried to comfort her, and Mrs M. Heyman, of New York, told her she was a brave girl and the Joan d'Arc of the deaf. Let us so name her. She is very petite and pretty, and she has the spirit of Joan, so she dried her eyes and stood her ground, just as any American girl of spirit would. All honor to Mrs. Gaillard. The Americans at once fell in love with her. I relate this incident simply to show the dominating influence in the Congress.

Once there was almost a riot occasioned by a hearing man wanting to butt in when the deaf did not want to hear him. The President told him to retire, but he insisted, and finally carried his point. The presiding officer often cut the deaf off short, but seemed to be powerless to limit the proloxity of the hearing men.

A resolution was offered by a hearing man, and put to vote and defeated. He at once jumped to his feet and proceeded to tell the delegates what was what, and the question was again put without the formality of a vote on reconsideration, and the hearing man won.

But it takes an American to get around the French. On behalf of the American delegation, Mr. Fox presented a resolution in favor of the Combined System, and called for a vote, and it was carried unanimously amid great enthusiasm before the hearing gentlemen knew what was going on. They seemed dazed, but this time things were proceeding rapidly as we were near the close, and pandemonium reigned. Delegates were on their feet all over the hall, and the President was powerless to enforce order, and the hearing gentlemen were lost in the whirl. It was an exciting moment, but for once the deaf had their say, and they said it with a vengrance.

If those hearing gentlemen have any sense they must have noticed the enthusiasm with which those resolutions were received, and I hope it gave them food for thought.

After glowing speeches in praise of the officers of the Congress it was declared ended, and in a whirl of excitement and enthusiasm such as I never witnessed before, veteran as I am in American Assemblies of the Deaf.

Parliamentary Rules, as we knew them, seem to be unknown here. The presiding officer is "It" with a big I. He can do as he pleases.

So here ends the record of the greatest Congress of the deaf that ever met, with the verdict—it was NOT a Congress of the *deaf*.

Yours sincerely,
R. P. MACGREGOR.

Akron, Ohio.

A. A. Correll, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, spent several days in Akron on business last month. He is a veteran printer and is able to converse intelligently. We understand that Mr. Correll will probably come to Akron in the fall and try to get a job on one of the largest rubber plants. Welcome Mr. Correll, of West Virginia, to Akron!

A card from Miss Clara Dettling, mailed at Cleveland states that she is having a good time there.

Marcus Krohngold, who is a pupil of the Ohio Institute at Columbus, is visiting among relatives and friends in Cleveland and Lorain.

James Union, who hails from West Virginia, is a new comer among the deaf here, and is employed at the Goodyear factory. He is only twenty years old.

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. John Benedict, Martin Stelzer and Walter Krohngold, of Akron, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Furry, of Ravenna, will be in attendance at the Association's picnic to be held at Luna Park, Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday afternoon and evening, August 31st.

Harry R Phillips, of Indianapolis, Ind., is working at the Goodrich factory. He was a former pupil of the Indiana Institute and is a member of the "Frats." He expressed himself as deeply interested in the growing city of Akron as well as the mammoth rubber shops.

B.

Denies Knowing Wife was a Mute When he Wed Her.

Chiel M. Orowitz vows he did not know his wife, Rosie, was deaf and dumb until he married her.

In explanation of this remarkable statement, Orowitz, says he had no chance to talk to his wife until their wedding day. But he acknowledges he did not propose to her by expressing his passion in gestures.

Orowitz sued for an annulment of the marriage in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Justice Lehman refused the wife's application for alimony, pending his decision in the suit, but granted her $30 for counsel fees. The wife made affidavit that they were married, the ceremony being elaborate, on June 15, 1907, and that Orowitz knew very well she could not talk or hear. But during his courtship she could give primitive demonstration of her affection for him by squeezing his hands and looking at him with speaking eyes.

SAYS HER FATHER SUPPORTED THEM.

She avers that her father, a cleanser and dyer, of No. 183 Henry Street, supported her and her husband for three months after their marriage. Then Orowitz disappeared and she heard nothing from him until recently, when he wrote to her offering her $80 if she would help him get a divorce.

Mrs. Orowitz's father declared on oath that Orowitz, after leaving his wife, wrote to him asking for money to return to this country and adding, "I love my wife despite her faults."

"The outrageous acts of the plaintiff have ruined the health of my daughter and every member of my family" avers the father, Mr. Goldberg.

"My daughter is heartbroken, and the table is full of her tears. She was known for her great beauty in the neighborhood, and now she is aged and broken in health and spirit, all on account of the cruelty of the plaintiff who acted the wolf in the disguise of a lamb."

HUSBAND SWEARS HE WAS DUPED.

Orowitz, replying, swears that his wife's father duped him into signing a marriage agreement by falsely translating certain papers to him.

"He told me that unless I signed the papers I would be deported immediately," says Orowitz. "The lawyer who was present did not understanding Yiddish, and I could not speak English. I learned afterward that I had signed an agreement of marriage."—*N. Y. American, Aug. 7.*

FANWOOD.

PRINTER'S ENJOY OUTING.

Thursday, August 15th, 1912, will always be remembered as a red letter day by the printer-apprentices, who participated in the deep sea fishing trip, about twelve miles off Long Beach. Permission being granted by Principal Currier, about one week before the day set for the trip, lines, sinkers and hooks were purchased at the Metropolitian Hardware Store. At five o'clock in the morning all rose from their downy couches, and about half an hour later a light breakfast was served. Steward Van Tassell, who is ever willing to do the boys a kindness, in the absence of the Principal, saw that the boys were provided with dainty lunch boxes of wholesome food. At about fifteen minutes to six, five budding fishermen wended their way, to the 157th Street Subway Station in conjunction with their lunch boxes, suit cases and lines. At the subway station they were joined by Mr. Anthony Capelli, assistant instructor in printing. While in the subway all joined in a hearty conversation, the chief topic being about the victory of the Yankees. Mind you, going on a fishing trip and discussing baseball topics. When the Brooklyn Bridge Station was reached we all ascended the steps and walked out in the open air. Last year the idea of proposing a fishing trip was originated in the fertile brain of Rev. Mr. Keiser, and so it has been made an annual occasion amongst the printer-apprentices who remain at the Institution throughout the summer. During the fifteen minutes' wait at the Brooklyn Bridge "L" Station for Rev. Mr. Keiser, we were met by Mr. Edward Ellsworth, who was going down to the banks with Rev. Mr. Keiser At about five minutes past seven we all boarded a Brighton Beach train. In about forty-five minutes we reached Sheepshead Bay, which was our destination. A few minutes walk brought us to the place where numerous fishing boats were moored. Embarking the "Evelyn" the party dispersed to various parts of the sumptuous schooner. Before we had been seated five minutes, the good Evelyn with the smoke puffing from its stacks, was on her away at a fast clip oceanward, carrying about 75 passengers. The voyage was very interesting. We passed Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Barren Island and Long Beach. The sail was of a three hours duration. Before the banks were reached, bait was distributed in tin pans, and then hooks were fixed on the line for the crucial test. Land being fully out of sight the anchor was dropped, and then the signal, "let 'em out" was given.

To Goldberg goes the credit of catching the first fish; it was a two and a half pound sea bass. A few minutes later there came another jerk on his line and he pulled in another good fat sea bass. Dame Fortune did not smile on the others until John O'Brien pulled in two big sea bass. Then Rev. Mr. Keiser duplicated O'Brien's feat by pulling in two smaller ones.

Toot! Toot! Toot! and then the schooner steamed farther out into a more and better convenient place for bass and ling. During this run we passed two ocean liners. The writer was informed that one was on its way to Havre. Their names were quite invisible as they were too far away to be distinguished. We also passed a school of porpoises. Nichter took several photographs of the group with a brownie camera No. 2

The boat was anchored a second time. Jacob Nichter pulled in two-twelve inch lings, while one bass and six lings popped into Mr. Elsworth's basket. Rev. Mr. Keiser, a veteran of the rod, caught three lings in succession. Moses Moster hoisted up two lings, and Mr. Capelli, though no type of a skillful fisherman, caught one bass, three lings and two small cunners. Goldberg caught three more bass and one ling, thus giving him a total of six catches. Solia Gerschanek was able to catch nothing but a mild case of sea sickness, and so spent a considerable portion of the trip snoozing in the cabin of the boat.

At about three o'clock the anchor was pulled in, and then the yacht rounded on her homeward stretch. During the return trip the boys exchanged greetings with passing fishing boats and fell in conversation with the men aboard. We reached our dock at Sheepshead Bay, at half past five o'clock. The fish caught were conveyed to the Institution in an old sack provided through the generosity of House Steward, Mr. George Wilkinson.

All the printers were well tanned and vowed that the day at sea was pleasantly and enjoyably spent and as a symptom of their happiness they proudly exhibited their game. On Friday, every pupil ranging from tot to gawk had a share of the delicious fish caught by the printer-fishermen.

Those who participated in the gala event were: Rev. Mr. Keiser, Mr. Anthony Capelli, Mr. Edward Elsworth, John Jay O'Brien, Solia Gerschanek, Moses Moster and Harry J. Goldberg.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

Mr. Hugh Davies, boys' night supervisor returned from a hilarious vacation last Friday.

Mr. William Edwards is now back at the Institution after several weeks confinement in St. Lukes' Hospital, and two weeks at Ocean Grove, N. J. He is somewhat improved from his long illness and looks healthly and vigorous once more.

Mr. E. Enger, the crack miler of the Clark Deaf-Mutes Athletic Association was a visitor in the printing office last Friday afternoon ere attending the Yankee-Tigers game on the Hilltop.

A new sign bearing the inscription "New York Institution for the Deaf" adorns the wall of the 165th Street side of the Trade School building.

The article in last weeks issue of the JOURNAL "From New York to London," written by Editor Hodgson, will no doubt interest readers who are desirous of knowing the whereabouts of the American delegates from this Institution, who are attending the Worlds' Congress of the Deaf at Paris, France. In his narration Mr. Hodgson points out all the places of interest he visited and just what our American brethren across the Herring Pond are doing. No doubt ye readers will find it very interesting and worth while scanning over.

Moses Moster, playing under the emblems of the Monmouth A. C., of New Jersey, twirled himself to victory on the afternoon of Sunday August 11th in a nine innings tussle against another hearing team, the score was 10 to 2. In this game he rapped out a homer, it being his first game with said club. On Sunday afternoon last he played shortstop against the Belford A. C. and his team won by the score of 10 to 4.

H. J. G.

Ho! for Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

After leaving Scranton our itinerary of six weeks outing, embraced Wilkes-Barre, Lansford, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Pottsville and Reading. All these interesting towns are scattered about in the Anthracite coal regions of N. E. Pennsylvania, and the interest is much enhanced by the ever-changing scenery between any two points along the way. The railroads generally follow the winding courses of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers, and as the train glides along at a rapid rate, mountain and valley present themselves in quick succession. Then there are the ubiquitous culm heaps, the coal-breakers, the ink-like creeks and rivers, the mining towns, the wild forest scenery, —bridges, sharp curves in the cut-outs and the tunnels; and the coal-trains, the passenger-trains and trolley cars come thundering along and renew interest and attention.

In view of the fact that the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf will soon hold its convention in Wilkes-Barre, we think it apropos of the event for the benefit of those who were never there and who may contemplate attending to say a few words about this beautiful little city of 75,000 people. We were quite charmed with the town during our whole weeks' stay and left reluctantly with an *au revoir* because—well, there were many reasons, and we have only space to mention a few—wish we could show you all the souvenir post cards we brought away with us. This one shows the Public Square in the heart of the city. This two principals cross Streets, Market and Main Streets, radiate to the four cardinal points, or "corners of the earth," from the angles of this square. The Public Square is the heart of Wilkes-Barre—paste this fact in your hat—for without this square there would be no Wilkes-Barre. It is the show place, the peacock's tail—the whole thing. It is here where you get out of the trolley when you enter the town, and here you will take a seat on a bench under the shady trees and wait for another trolley to start and take you out again. The cars after leaving the square follow the course of the two principal cross streets and troll you to Pittson, Kingston, Nanticoke, Plymouth, or to whichever point of the earth you choose to go.

Wilkes-Barre is a spitless, spotless town; and if you would be happy and *expect to rate* as a genleman you must not *expectorate* anywhere within two miles of the public square under penalty of a heavy fine, or a dreary time in the "Luzerne County Prison." Your paste-pot may help you "some" in keeping out of such an unpleasant predicament.

Many fine stores, hotels, banks, cafes, "quick luches," theatres, etc, cluster thickly around the Public Square, and also along the two principal streets above mentioned. At night this section of the city is brilliantly and charmingly., lit up by numerous automatic electric signs and lights, and the streets are thronged with people.

There is another card; it shows you the West Market Street Bridge, which crosses the Susquenhanna less than three blocks from the Square. Those two big brick buildings facing the river at the eastern end of the bridge are hotels. Notice how pretty are the designs in shrubbery, flower beds and landscape gardening at this place—"the River Common at West Market Street Bridge." There is another steel bridge half a mile up the river above this one. It crosses the river from the New Court House. Between these two bridges on both sides of the river are two narrow strips of park land called the Public Common. It is often pleasant to sit on the benches here under the trees, and from the river bank watch the numerous boys and young men row their boats, wade, swim and dive about the bridge piers. This is what we did Sunday afternoon, July 7th, while hundreds of people filled the north side of the bridge from end to end and looked down on the fun.

A visit to Wilkes Barre would be incomplete without a trip to Harvey's Lake and a ride on the pretty little steam-boat. A "joy ride" on the smooth level road around the lake would do no harm and add 100 per cent of pleasure.

Strange to say, we met no deaf-mutes during our whole week's visit in Wilkes-Barre. However, we accidently came across a deaf boy in one of the mining suburbs. He had but one leg and used a crutch. He was fourteen years old and an oral pupil of the Scranton School for the Deaf. He said he lost his limb by being run over by a trolley car when ten years old. He appeared to be rather bright and doing well in speech and lip reading.

Wilkes-Barre, city of wide shady clean streets, spotless town of pleasant homes and attractive stores, where the ultra rich and the miserably poor are seldom seen, where everybody seems happy or contented, Wilkes-Barre, pearl of the Susquehanna, *au revoir!*

J. T. E.

W. PHILADELPHIA,
Aug. 10,1912.

HELEN KELLER.

Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Ala. June 27, 1880, the daughter of Capt. Arthur Keller, an editor. At the age of 19 months she became blind and deaf as the result of illness. She also became dumb because she could not hear.

When she was 7, Miss Anne Sullivan undertook her education and was phenomenally successful, finally sending her charge through Radcliffe College.

The last year Miss Keller has been studying speaking with Prof. White of Boston Conservatory of Music and she is becoming a fluent speaker.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 16.—Helen Adams Keller sang at the Otological Congress at the Harvard Medical School to day.

Yet this charming and accomplished young woman became deaf and dumb and blind after a severe illness in January, 1882, when she was but nineteen months old.

She, who could not utter a word, addressed the scientists at the congress, who came from all over the world.

Even these otologists, whose speciality is the study of the ear, its anatomy and its diseases, could not refrain from exclaiming:

"Almost it is a miracle!"

By the infinite patience of her teachers, by the tremenadous power of her own mentality, Helen Keller had emerged from the fog in which she seemed to grope helpless.

Professor John L. Wright, of New York, who has devoted his life to instructing deaf-mutes and who was Miss Keller's teacher while in New York preparing for College, introduced her to the learned assemblage. She has been studying singing for eighteen months with Professor White, of the Boston Conservatory of Music. He seated himself at the piano, struck a few chords and the marvellous young woman began to sing.

As she sang many in her audience were moved to tears. Her tones were low, but her voice, lost and restored, reached every corner of the great room. Only a few false notes marred her singing.

Previous to giving this exhibition, Miss Keller made an address in English in which she said:

"This is a new day in the education of the deaf, the day when the physician is no longer content to fight the hostile silences with medicine and surgicial instruments alone, but helps the teacher to pour the blessed waters of speech into the dessert of dumbness." Portions of this address Miss Keller repeated in French and German for the representatives of those nations.

Miss Keller seemed to look straight ahead out of her sightless eyes; she seemed to gaze into the faces of those before her, to recognize their emotions, to be conscious of their smiles, to be flattered, perhaps, by their wonder. The simplicity of her manner was most delightful and most affecting. There she stood, a pure being, isolated, dwelling alone with her happy, courageous thoughts.

Another interesting feature of the afternoon was when Prof. John Dutton Wright, of New York City, presented two of his pupils, Miss Mabel M. Johns and Charles H. Over, Jr. Miss Johns, who is congenitally deaf, made an address in English, French and German, in a high-pitched treble unlike anything ever heard before. Her words were more clearly enunciated than those of the average normal person.—*N. Y. American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1538 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The long heralded Ice Cream Social of the Philadelphia Division, No. 30, N. F. S. D., came off at All Souls' Hall, on Saturday evening, August 17th, and was quite a succesful and enjoyable affair. President Davis was on hand to see that everything moved along smoothlly, and a number of Frats made things hum by their activity and cheerful service. Thirty-five quarts of cream were consumed in less time than it takes to give a lecture, and the popular game of darts helped to swell the proceeds by several dollars. The local Frats turned out *en masse* and lent charm to the event by their display of the fraternal spirit. Brother Patrick J. Conlon, of New York, a member of Brooklyn Division, No. 23, was a welcome visitor and seemed to feel in the camp of friends in spite of being in a strange city. Among the crowd were also several visitors to the city from out-of-town. The Division will donate part of the proceeds to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown, a most worthy charity, for which it deserves commendation.

A fire at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Pearce, the latter a daughter of Mrs. P. S. Bowden, caused the loss of all of the clothing in the laundry. The electric current was inadvertenly turned on in the flat iron and the excessive heat set fire to the clothes lying near. The fire was fortunately discovered less than an hour after it started. Mr. and Mrs. Geo T. Sanders, who happened to be visiting Mrs. Pearce were nearly suffocated by the heavy smoke.

Mrs Geo. T. Sanders while visiting in Massachusetts, was tendered a dinner by some of the members of her class, Beverly High School, '85.

Mrs. P. S. Bowden and her daughter, Helena, expect to take in the Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association at Springfield, Mass., on Labor Day.

Mr. Ellis D. Lit recently lost his automobile by fire.

Miss Elizabeth Slade, of New York, has been visiting here since July 27th. She will probably remain till the middle of September yet.

Miss Eva Coxe, of Wilmington, Del., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Wilson, of this city, for a week.

Mr. Lewis Frederick, of Lancaster, Pa., came to Philadelphia on Saturday from a visit to New York.

Mr. Frank Schuster, of Gloucester, N. J., was seen at the Ice Cream Social on Saturday evening.

Misses Mueller and Gilroy are passing some time at Wildwood, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Stevens and the latter's sister from Carlisle, Pa., spent Sunday the 11th, at Atlantic City.

Rev. J. H. Cloud sends greetings from San Francisco, where he is at present visiting. The Tilden statues and monuments seem special objects of interest to him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rigg writes from Allentown, where she attended the picnic of the deaf of the Lehigh Valley on August 10th. She stopped with the Bradley family.

Miss Katie Eisele is enjoying a vacation at Wildwood, N. J., and writes that she enjoys it very much.

All Philadelphia readers and others who may be interested, will please take notice that the morning service at All Souls' Church for the Deaf will be continued to September 1st. On Sunday, September 8th, Holy Communion will be administered at 2:30 P.M., instead of on September 1st. From September 8th, the afternoon will be resumed and continued every Sunday. Please tell your deaf friends of the change as some may not see this.

Miss Sarah L. Reider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Reider, is still with her grandparents in York County, and is not expected back till September.

Miss Mary Purvis, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Purvis, of this city, is engaged to be married to Mr. Harry Leiby, of Atlantic City. The wedding will take place on September 18th, 1912. Mr. Leiby conducts an automobile store.

Mr. James Foster, a graduate of the Mt. Airy School, and now a teacher in the Maryland School for the Deaf, is spending his vacation hereabouts.

Mrs. Wm. L. Davis and child and Miss Nettie Stemple returned from Atlantic City on Saturday and left again the same day for East Stroudsburg, where they will spend three weeks. From there Mrs. Davis will go to Easton, where she will be joined by Mr. Davis and on the homeward trip they will stop off at Bethlehem.

Mr. William McIntire is spending the summer at Wildwood, N. J.

Now, for the Convention at Wilkes Barre. Get in line and go along or come out at your convenience.

Volta Bureau
1601—35th St

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.

August 17, 1912.—Commencing Monday, August 26th, and continuing throughout the week, Columbus will be in her glory on account of the Ohio-Columbus Centennial Celebration. It is in connection with the State Fair also. There will be gala times during the course, and the city will have within its gates thousands of visitors. Great preparations are being made by the city for the event, and on every day of the week there will be attractions to interest the spectators.

The writer and wife were at the Home for Aged last Sunday, and gave the residents a religious talk. All were in good health except Mr. Hege. He in the later part of the week, while walking about suddenly fell down and in the fall injured his right arm. He has been suffering from kidney trouble for some time and a sudden spell of dizziness was the cause of his fall. Superintendent Chapman began last week the building of a shed near the barn for the farm implements. The materials for it coming from the old coal shed adjacent to the main building and torn down to make way for the new addition. The brick work on the new structure had reached above the first story, and by this time is probably completed or nearly so. Just as soon as this is completed, the excavation and building of two large cisterns will begin. The garden is furnishing an abundance of vegetables now, and as a consequence the monthly current expenses are quite low.

Miss Effie Lasing, of Bedford, O., with her mother is visiting relatives in Traverse City, Michigan, for several weeks. They made the trip by boat from Cleveland, and greatly enjoyed the three days' ride and scenery.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Clancey, after spending a few days in Duluth, went by boat to Mackinac City, where they tarried several days, and thence to Detriot where they will remain for a time with relatives of Mrs. Clancey. While in Duluth, Mr. Jay Cook Howard did the honors for them as best he could, though at a disadvantage, as he was barred out of his own home by quarantine on account of scarlet fever, having attacked some of the little Cooks.

Mr. Ernest Zell has reached Brevoa P. O., Mich., and is laying on flesh from the fat of the land surrounding the place.

Mrs. R. P. McGregor has returned from a visit to her brother in Pittsburg, Pa., feeling much refreshed from a respite of household duties. She called on Columbus friends this week. Reports from Mr. McGregor are that he is enjoying himself among the Parisans, and finds the city much more attractive than London. He states that there were 1,000 deaf in attendance at the De l'Epee Celebration. He prolonged his stay in Paris a week. Going from there through France, Switzerland and into Italy, and will start from Naples homeward bound September 11th.

Dr. Robert Patterson, Principal of the School, is back at his post from his two weeks' vacation.

Mr. C. W. Charles and family returned home Monday, from Michigan, and are getting their house in apple-pie order for an influx of visitors during Centennial week. Like most of those who went to lake points to spend their vacations, they found the places decidedly cool and sometimes uncomfortable—heavy wraps and overcoats were fortunate articles for those who had provided themselves with them.

Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson reside near Grogan, above the city. Here they have an acre or so, and making the land pay them. They planted it in vegetables, and now the returns are coming in. Mrs. Johnson comes down once or twice a week with a load of products and disposes of them to a number of deaf people.

We noted last Spring that the school had laid off part of the girls' playground for a garden. Florist Schwartz planted a number of different kinds of vegetables, all of which have done well, especially the tomatoes. Some sixty plants of the coreless variety. The vines are four and more feet high and are a sight to gaze upon each having from six to ten or more tomatoes on it, and most of them will tip the scales at over a pound. Some will go over two pounds. Mr. Schwartz estimate he will realize over five bushels for the season. And while on the subject we may add that about every deaf resident, who has a small back yard and room are in the tomato raising business for their own use. Messrs. George Black and A. H. Schory's in the order named, have vines that are heavily laden with fruit, and now that it is ripening, are enjoying some real tomato eating, and can smack their lips accordingly, as well as save considerably in market expense.

A. B. G.

MARYLAND.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

At the conclusion of his address of welcome he was warmly applauded, for he spoke very well of a family whose frugality and good habits of life which interested him deeply. The best proof of it was that any good reputation wherever located will always be productive of much good to our class. His effort was a very masterly one, and it was much to our regret that we failed to get in full detail.

While the committee on nominations were kept busy naming candidates on the slate, the President asked Mr. John A. Trundle to read his paper on Agriculture, which showed that it is one of the best occupations for the class to seek, if whoever is inclined to cling to it for life. The following address may be of untold interest to those who has adopted farming as a vocation, especially those who propose to do so as the modern agricultural implements of the lattest pattern are great saving of time and labor.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Fellowmen:—Since time immemorial the tillers of the soil have been recognized the world over as the children nearest to Nature's heart.

To-day they are admittedly the most independent, the most comfortable and the most powerful influence in the country.

Many leading men in all lines of endeavor were recently asked to give their advice to college graduates as to a life career. With scarcely an exception they urged these young people to become scientific farmers. Railroad presidents, lawyers, statesmen and men who had achieved national fame in other fields were well nigh unanimous in telling the graduates to keep out of the professions and to establish themselves on the land. They saw in present day agriculure the largest return in money and the greatest opportunity for service.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson shares this view. He thinks there are too many lawyers and doctors, but not enough educated farmers.

As we read the daily papers and see the reports of the thousands of young men who are graduated in law throughout the country, the reflection naturally comes, what a pity that the great demand of the farm for intelligent men is not being more considered by our educational institutions. There is not law work for more than a small per cent of these young men. No doubt the education and mental training they have had will make them brighter men, but there are no jobs waiting for them—that is, for more than a very small percentage of them—while the fields are crying aloud for trained men.

"This applies to more than the lawyer. There are no doubt far more young physicians being turned out from the educational institutions of the country than there are patients for.

"It is certain that the demand for lawyers and physicians is much more than met by the professional schools to-day. It is equally certain that the demand for educated farmers is strikingly neglected."

All this very accurately accentuates the regard in which tillers of the soil are held by the really great men of the Nation. While their lot may be poor and humble, compared with the people of the magnificient Fifth Avenue or with the big financiers and financial magnates, the farming classes, as a general rule, are happy, contented and prosperous.

For those who are unfortunate, such as all of us are, the farming field opens up wide and long and looms out most inviting among the vocations of life. The work, is such that it may be properly conducted without the help of those faculties with which we have not been endowed, or of which we have been deprived. The renumeration, though not so large, is sufficient for the modest wants of the average man, and by cheerful application, industry, economy and unfaltering courage, the farmer can make a success of his life—a success that he will appreciate himself, and which will cause him to be appreciated by his friends and fellowmen. Farming, though not nearly so profitable as many other vocations in life, undoubtedly offers great advantages from many points of view.

In recent years, farming has lost many of its objectionable features. These were removed with the advent of numerous modern appliances which have a tendency to lessen the ardurous work of planting and reaping. Binders now enable us to cut wheat, where years ago this work was done by hand. Huge threshers now divide the wheat from the chaff, weigh it and place it in sacks when within the recollection of some of us, the old tread-yards were used to thresh out the golden grain.

And, so on down a list of improvements, many changes have been inaugurated.

In conclusion, I might add that experience, in farming lines, is the best teacher, and I have been a student in the school of farming experience for some years. "Back to the Farm" is a slogan that might well apply to the old as well as the time when they may become a member of that great army of men who till the soil and cling close to the heart of the earth, from which they spring and to which they must return.

Lives of great men oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us,
Footprints in the sands of time.

Mr. Harry T. Reams, the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, after the changing of three slates, reported as follows:

President—Albert C. Buxton.
First Vice-President—John A. Trundle.
Second Vice-President—Fred A. Tschiffely.
Secretary—Rev. D. J. Moylan.
Treasurer—George A. Gallion.

All the above were separately elected.

The President presented Mr. Douglas Tilden's letter to the Convention for consideration, and after a lengthy argument at the second session, which was held on August 9th, in the afternoon, we decided to suspend our judgment relative to this matter until the National Association of the Deaf has made a definite conclusion of it at Cleveland in 1913. His letter was brief and dignified in tone, which showed the sound judgment and wisdom—characteristic of man.

The picnic was very well attended at Grove No. 8, Druid Hill Park, on the following day and the excursion to Tolchester Beach was declared to be one of the best features of the Convention.

On the 9th of August, or the closing day, at 2 P.M. the Convention re-assembled. Rev. Mr. Branflick offered prayer. The much delayed Constitution and By Laws were busily arranged and transacted harmoniously with dispatch. When they were perfected, they were to go in effect the day in which they were adopted. Then the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions appeared and all their recommendations were duly adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Maryland Association of the Deaf, in Convention assembled, that we heartily recommend the unflagging interest of the Principal, Dr. C. W. Ely, in the welfare of the deaf of the State, and we strongly endorse his administration of school affairs.

Resolved, That the project of an Endowment Fund for this body as proposed by Prof. G. W. Veditz, the founder, now of Colorado Springs, Col., be endorsed and the President be authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to push the work until accomplished.

Resolved, By the Maryland Association of the Deaf, in Convention assembled, that we heartily approve of the idea of transferring the surplus of the Barry Memorial Fund to the Board of Directors of the Maryland School for the Deaf, and that Dr. C. W. Ely, the Special Treasurer of the fund, be empowered to transfer the same.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Hon. A. S. Goldsborough, as the representative of Mayor Preston, of Baltimore City, for the kind and helpful encouragement given in his address.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation for the presence of Prof. J. F. Bledsoe, the Superintendent of Maryland School for the Colored Deaf.

Resolved, By the Maryland Association of the Deaf, in Convention assembled, that we hereby suspend our judgment relative to the project of the American Federation of the Deaf as expounded by Mr. Douglas Tilden, the Acting President, (recently fonnded) until the National Association of the Deaf will have threshed this matter out at Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1913.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, to remove from our midst, Mr. Wm. McElroy, our friend and fellow-member of the Association.

Resolved, That the Deaf of Maryland have lost a true and faithful friend whose life explemified his sincere and disinterested devotion to all that tender to promote their best interests.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Association to guard the public against imposters and the like and to exercise every effort to the end that sort be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered the members of the Odd Fellows Hall, through their Secretary, Mr. Jones, for their kindness in placing at our disposal the use of the auditorium for our meetings.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due and hereby tendered to the retiring officers for their energy, wisdom and ability in protection the interests of the organization.

Resolved, That we thank the five local papers, the *Sun*, the *Evening Sun*, the *American*, the *Star*, and the *News* for publishing the details of the proceedings of our meetings.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association is hereby extended to Mrs. Fannie McCall for her kindness as active interpreter in one of our meetings.

Resolved, That we strongly commend the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL as an able and fearless exponent of their interests.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Moylan. B. C. A.

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under the auspices of the

CLARK DEAF-MUTES A. A.

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FOURTH ANNUAL

PICNIC and GAMES

OF THE

Brooklyn Division, No. 23, N. F. S. D.

TO BE HELD AT

Ulmer Park, Brooklyn

SATURDAY Afternoon & Evening, AUGUST 24, 1912

Tickets, Twenty-Five Cents Music by Prof. Hilgeman's Band

The following events are open to athletes. Entrance fee for each event is Fifteen (15) Cents, and application blanks for entry can be obtained from Mr. H. J. Powell, 1129—50th Street, Brooklyn.

1st, Gold Medal; 2d, Bronze Medal; for each event.

75 YARD RUN 440 YARD RUN
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Handsome prizes will be awarded to winners in the following events. No entrance fee will be charged:

FOR MEN	FOR CHILDREN	FOR LADIES
Three Legged Race	25 yard Run	Ball Throwing
Fat Men Race	Rubber Ball Throwing	50 Yard Run

BASEBALL GAME

FANWOOD A. C. vs. ALPHABET A. C.

DIRECTIONS—From the "Old" Brooklyn Bridge, take "West End," or "Bath Beach" train, and stop at Ulmer Park, and walk two blocks to the Grounds.

COMMITTEE—Frank E. Fluhr (Chairman), J. D. Buckley, H. J. Powell, W. B. Taylor, A. C. Berg.

NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

Official Notice.

The Ninth Biennial Convention of the Association will be held in the auditorium of the

New Jersey School for the Deaf

[AT TRENTON]

ON

Labor Day, Sept. 2, 1912.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Meeting Opens at 10:30 A.M.
Address of Welcome by Supt. John P. Walker.
President's Address.
Reading of Minutes.
Report of the Treasurer.
Report of Committee.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Speeches and Questions relating to the Welfare of the Deaf.
Important Questions for the Deaf to Consider are:
(1) Does the Civil Service discriminate against the Deaf?
(2) Does the Employers' Liability Law hinder the Deaf in getting work?
(3) Deaf Impostors. Other questions if any.

THE LLOYD MEMORIAL.

Presentation Address by David Simmons, of Rahway.
Unveiling of the memorial by Miss Ethel Collins, of Barnegat.
Speech of Acceptance by Supt. John P. Walker, in behalf of the School.
Speeches by Prominent Deaf present.
Election of Officers and Installation.

NOTE—There will be an adjournment at noon for lunch, which will be served gratis in the dining room of the School, the time to suit the convenience of the School authorities.

All are cordially invited to attend the convention. Mr. John P. Walker, Superintendent of the School, assures us that everything possible will be done for the comfort and entertainment of the guests.

The committee appointed to take charge of the Lloyd Memorial are:—George S. Porter, Trenton, N. J., Chairman and Treasurer; Isaac R. Bowker, Trenton; and David Simmons, Rahway. They are empowered to transact all necessary business connected with the memorial. Contributions to the Memorial can be sent by mail to either G. S. Porter, *Silent Worker*, Trenton, N. J.; or R. M. Robertson, 73 Sanford Avenue, Kearney, N. J.

By order of
PAUL E. KEES, *Vice-President.*
R. M. ROBERTSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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WHAT WE SET OUT TO DO:

To erect a Memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., which would fittingly perpetuate his memory in the City in which he lived and labored; emphasize the work among the deaf-mutes to which his life was so signally devoted; and be a practical and useful means of benefiting the silent people (without distinction of denomination) by education both religious and secular, by entertainment, and by a community interest.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

We have, though the generosity of many friends, raised a fund of $24,000; we have adopted admirable plans prepared by Messrs. Satterlee & Boyd of New York; we have awarded the contract for the erection of the Guild House to the New York firm of the Hugh Getty Company, and the structure is now in process of erection.

WHAT WE MUST FURTHER DO:

Raise the sum of $5,000 additional: first, to meet the unlooked for contingency of a deeper excavation for the foundation of the building, owing to the unexpected discovery of a section of "made ground" in the lot; and second, to adequately and becomingly furnish the building, that when completed it may fully meet its varied and practical purposes.

Subscriptions, which hul d be promptly in hand, may be sent to the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, 32 West 84th Street, New York City, or to Mr. Ogden D. Budd, Treasurer, 68 Broad Street, New York City,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, 84th Street West, near Central Park, New York.

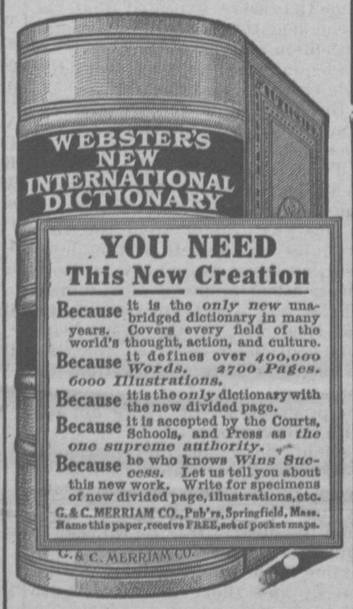
The Rev. John Chamberlain, D. D., Vicar of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West 148th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

Miss Virginia Gallaudet, Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Ogden D. Budd, Treasurer, 68 Broad Street, New York.

Mr. William J. Taylor, President of the William J. Taylor Company, 5 East 42d Street, New York.

Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson, Editor of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, New York.



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ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.

Particulars for August Pending.

Reception and Ball at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on November 21, 1212. Further particulars later.

THOS. J. GROGAN,
Grand Knight.

The
Deaf-Mutes' Union League

begs to announce that it will hold its

ENTERTAINMENT and BALL

— ON —

Saturday Evening,
January 4, 1913

— AT —

ALHAMBRA HALL
NEW YORK

ENTERTAINMENT COURSE

Woman's Parish Aid Society.

OF

ST. ANN'S CHURCH

SEASON 1912—1913.

Oct. 19—"The Heart of Dickens," by Dr. T. F. Fox.
Nov. 23—"King Lear," by Louis A. Cohen.
Dec. 12, 13, 14—Fair.
Jan. —Theatrical Entertainment.
Feb. —"The Servant in the House," by Prof. Jones.
March —"The Mill on the Floss," by Miss M. L. Barrager.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Biennial Convention

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSO'N OF THE DEAF

AT THE

MEMORIAL HALL

Court Sq., off Main St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

September 2d and 3d, 1912

MONDAY MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK

Invocation by Rev. H. D. Bryant.
Address of Welcome by Hon. Edward Lothrop, Mayor of Springfield.
Response.
Address by President F. W. Bigelow.
Report of the Secretary.
Report of the Treasurer.
Oration "What the Deaf Can and Ought to Do," by Rev. A. D. Bryant, of Washington, D. C.
Paper "Shall Signs be Abolished?" by a lady.
Discussion.
Paper "New England Home for the Aged Deaf," by Mrs. F. W. Bigelow, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary.
Discussion.
Paper "Impostors," by Mrs. Phil Morin, of Dalton Mass.
Discussion.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

Convention Group to be photographed on Monday noon.

The Moving pictures of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and Presentation Day at Gallaudet College. Also the Fanwood Cadets, of the New York Institution and Prof. W. G. Jones reciting the "Seven Ages of Man" and "the Parson and the Monkey," at the Nelson Theatre, Monday evening 5:15 to 6:30 o'clock.

Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Memorial Hall, Social Entertainment, Miss Edith Marshall, Chairman. For the benefit of the State Managers' Fund.

Wednesday for Excursion to the Tom Mount.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Clinton Hall (Headquarters), 318 Main Street. Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per person. Breakfast, 40 cents; dinner, 60 cents.

American Hotel, 24 Main Street. Rooms, 75 cents and $1 per person. Meals, 35 cents each.

Bellevue Hotel, 267 Main Street. Rooms, 75 cents to $1 per person. European Plan.

Roland Hotel, 159 State Street. Rooms, 50 cents and 75 cents per person; $1 and $1.25 with board.

Raymond Hotel, 14 Vernon St. Rooms, 50 cents and 75 cents. No meals.

The Young Women's Christian Association, Howard Street. $1.25, including meals.

Owing to the inability of the Association to guarantee any number of delegates to the Convention, concession could not be obtained from the New England Passenger Association.

Sunday afternoon Services (2:30 P.M.) in the First Highland Baptist Church, Cor. State and Stebbins Streets, by Rev. A. D. Bryant.

FANNIE P. KIMBALL, Sec'y, FRANK W. BIGELOW, Pres.
18 Robinson St., Gardiner, Me. 1242 Morton St., Mattapan, Mass.